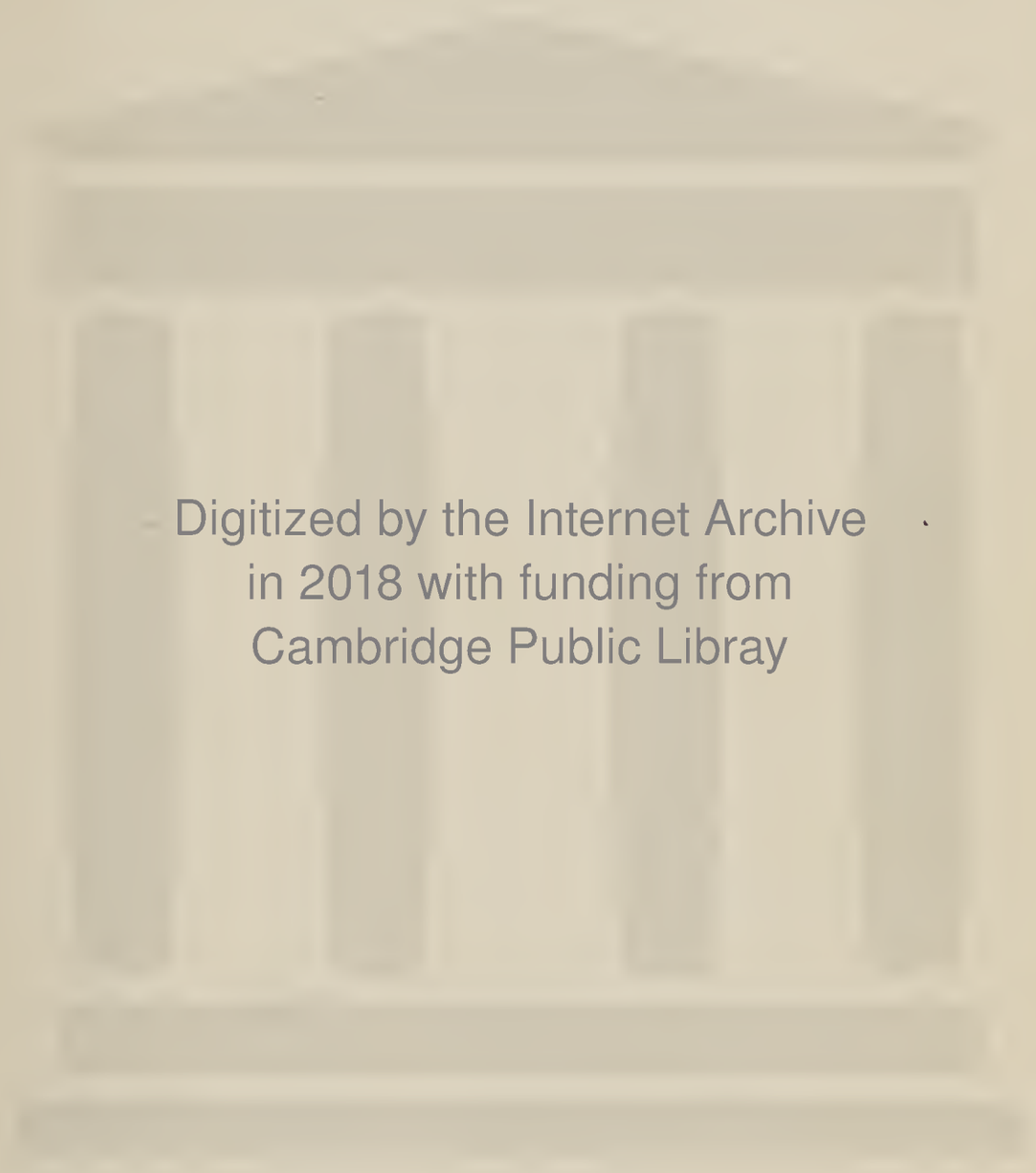

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FOR 1849,

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Main, Corner of Magazine Street.

City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, AND THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE:
METCALF AND COMPANY,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
1850.

City of Cambridge.

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1850.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Common Council, April 1, 1850.

Ordered, That Messrs. Richardson, Saunders, and Jones, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be a Committee to present the thanks of the City Council to his Honor the Mayor, for the Address delivered this day, and to request a copy for the press.

Adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

EBEN M. DUNBAR, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, April 1, 1850.

Concurred ; and Alderman Dimick is joined.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council: —

In meeting you at the commencement of the fifth year of our existence under a City Charter, it gives me pleasure to speak of the last year, as, in general, a period of health and tranquillity; not exempt, indeed, from evils, some of which can be only partially remedied.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, which will soon be published, presents a favorable view of our fiscal affairs, in regard to receipts and expenditures.

The valuation of taxable property, however, in May, 1849, exceeded that of 1848 only by the sum of $191,000, nearly $1\frac{5}{6}$ per cent.; while the valuation of 1848 shows an increase over that of 1847 of $669,701, more than $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.* From May, 1848, to May, 1849, the increased valuation of real estate over that of the preceding year was only $73,181. Few houses were erected compared with past years; conveyances of real estate diminished, and prices remained stationary. The increased valuation of personal estate was $117,861.

The appropriations made for various objects for the last fiscal year, proved more than sufficient for all the expenditures; and the

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*In these calculations I have corrected an error in the Report of the Finance Committee of last year. The chairman was misled by the separate return of the valuation of the property of non-residents, in May, 1848. It should not have been added to the aggregate valuation of the several wards, being already included in it.

balance remaining was $2,464.24. The Report on the Treasurer's Accounts shows a balance in the Treasury of $1,772.93.

The debt is increased $12,000 by the purchase of the farm in the northerly part of the city. But while this amount is added to the debt, no less is added to the property of the city. The farm is well suited to the purposes for which it has been purchased. It will afford, during the season of agricultural labor, full employment for such of the paupers as can perform any outdoor work, and the quarry will, at all seasons, furnish opportunity for employing the men who are able to endure hard labor, in a manner which will be profitable to the city.

For the present there is no escape from the inconveniences and increased expense of maintaining two establishments. This state of things, it is presumed, will not be suffered to exist long. The City Council, no doubt, will give immediate attention to the matter. The present almshouse is not worthy of the extensive alterations, additions, and repairs which are needed, and of the expense which would be incurred in making them. At the new farm, stones are already quarried and sorted, in considerable quantities, suited for the cellar-walls and for the outer walls of a building ; and additions can be made thereto as rapidly as they can be required, if it should be determined to erect a stone building. But it is unnecessary to dwell on a subject which cannot fail to secure your very early consideration.

A great amount of labor has been performed at the quarry from November last to the present time. The paupers, about twenty in number, who were removed thither in that month, have been constantly employed in the quarry. Besides the stones which have been got out and broken for repairing the roads, and those for walls, a considerable quantity of flat stones of various dimensions in superficial feet, suited for covering drains and for other purposes, has been obtained, in a state fit for use.

There are many valuable fruit-trees on the farm. A fishing privilege is also connected with it ; which it has been thought best by the Overseers of the Poor, to whom the care of the farm has been intrusted, to lease for the present year. This has been done for eighty-five dollars.

A liberal appropriation was made last year for roads and side-

walks, and several valuable and expensive improvements were projected and executed. The grading of North Avenue and of several streets in the Third Ward was among the number of these improvements, which were much needed. It must necessarily require large annual expenditures in many parts of the city to accomplish all that is required for attaining permanently solid carriage-ways. A good beginning has been made in sidewalks, particularly those which pass between the different wards. The City Council will doubtless continue to give encouragement and aid to a work so necessary for the comfort and convenience of all the inhabitants.

Of materials for roads we have the stone broken for use at our own quarry; better for the purpose, it is believed, than what we have used for many years past. But the gravel banks in the city are rapidly diminishing; especially such as afford the quality of gravel most desirable to be obtained for making and repairing roads; and on this we have hitherto depended mainly for repairs.

The expenditure for repairs of bridges, during the last year, fell far short of that of either of the three years preceding. The average yearly cost of these three years was $ 3,062.29; the cost of the last year was $ 1,205.65, being considerably less than half that average. But this must be accounted a fortunate year, and we must look forward to a heavy expense for bridges, of frequent occurrence.

About one third part of the sum appropriated, under various heads, for the last fiscal year, has been expended for instruction of the public schools, and for care and repairs of school-houses; the cost of repairs, &c., having largely, and that of instruction slightly, exceeded the appropriation. This may seem to be an amount bearing an undue proportion to that devoted to other objects; but to any one who will go through the details, it will not appear that any considerable reduction could be made in the cost of instruction without affecting the schools injuriously. Not to make any comparison with Boston, which appropriates nearly a hundred per cent. more than Cambridge — as based upon the enumeration of the children — for the instruction of the public schools, there are five towns in Middlesex which exceed Cambridge on the same system of enumeration. Charlestown, for example, pays twenty-three per cent. more than Cambridge; and in Norfolk county, Dedham and

Brookline pay more, and Roxbury, Dorchester, and other places in various counties, very nearly as much ; all on the same system of enumeration. These examples are cited, not for the sake of attributing either excess or deficiency to our provision for instruction, but to show that, from our location in the Commonwealth, in connection with the number and gradation of our schools, we cannot, without unwise parsimony, avoid a large expenditure for instruction, if we would provide competent and permanent teachers. We cannot fail to be affected in some degree by a comparison with our neighbouring cities and towns. Though we would aim at absolute good, instead of being stimulated by rivalry, still we would not fall behind others, while they are maintaining their ground, or continue stationary while they are advancing.

We have now the means of giving a good education to all the children ; of preparing such as choose to avail themselves of the privilege, for entering any of our Colleges ; and of teaching them, in the departments of literature and science, many things that are taught in our Universities. In fine, we have the means of teaching so much, and of giving such an impetus to the intellect of those who are ambitious to excel, or are carried forward by the love of particular studies, or stimulated by the future expected use of what they are now acquiring, that they can easily discern the path of progress, and become their own teachers and guides.

At first sight there appears no obvious connection between the elementary education of our schools, and various mechanical arts, and pursuits of industry, in regard to the character and competency of those engaged in them. But a more searching view alters the case. I take ship-captains for example, because I happened, not long since, to find an illustration of the value of good education in this important class of men.

A member of the British House of Commons * recently presented a bill for the regulation of the merchant service, in which he proposed to provide a system of examination, as an indispensable test of the qualifications of persons to take the command of merchant-vessels ; averring that the merchant service had suffered greatly from the incompetence and misconduct of ship-captains.

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* Mr. Labouchere.

He was reminded of the excellent condition of the United States mercantile service, where an examination neither of masters nor mates is required by law, as a proof that such examinations were unnecessary. The author of the bill replied, that it was the superior education, and the consequently superior character and intelligence, of the people of the United States, that rendered such examination needless.

"He heartily wished that the education of the people in Great Britain was any thing like the average education in the United States. He had seen a statement with respect to the plan of education in Massachusetts, where the schools supported by the public were so good, that the British citizens of the State were disposed to send their children to those schools, rather than to private schools; and this had the effect of raising up a class of men, whether as ship-masters or of other pursuits and professions, of great intelligence. It was not therefore to be supposed that, because the United States could go on without this examination, England could do so."

One of the most respectable London daily papers, in commenting upon this bill, acknowledges that "a large proportion of English ship-masters are inferior to men of the same class in America, in the knowledge of navigation, in the general acquirements necessary for the conduct of business, and in the elevation of mind and deportment which arises from mental cultivation."

The writer comes nearer to us, and singles out Massachusetts (with her school system), that little spot which contains but about one four hundred and fortieth part of the area of the United States and its territories, and adds: —

"When in Massachusetts, with a population of 800,000 souls, 200,000 guineas of public money are spent annually upon instruction, in addition to a quarter of that sum expended by individuals, it is not surprising that Boston merchant captains, as well as other classes there, should possess superior qualifications."

Of these commendations of our system of public instruction, and of its effects in elevating the character and intelligence of the people, coming as they do from a nation so generally regarded as the most enlightened, I do not say we may justly be *proud*, for I do not like the qualifying word; but we cannot forbear to value it, so far as it is deserved, and to strive to deserve it more and more.

The Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, containing a list of the officers and members attached to it, and of the apparatus belonging to it, represents the companies to be well filled and efficient ; the engines to be in good condition ; the apparatus in general to be sufficient ; and the greater part of the hose in a sound state. "Each company belonging to the department has furnished the Chief Engineer with a list of all the articles belonging to the city in their possession, which are placed on file."

The number of fires reported is thirty-seven, nineteen of which, it is the full belief of the engineer, were caused by incendiaries.

The Fire Department is necessarily a very costly establishment ; but at the same time it is so very essential, that no reasonable expense should be grudged for its completeness and efficiency. The services of the companies are often very arduous, and sometimes subject them to serious exposures. From the nature of these services the amount of them cannot be foreseen, or even estimated on the doctrine of chances. But encouragement proportionate to the pecuniary resources of the city, and as evidence that these services are duly appreciated, should be cheerfully afforded. Whether the present allowance reaches this point, or not, it will be for the City Council to decide.

Setting fire to buildings in the night-time, especially to dwelling-houses or buildings which expose inhabited houses to be burnt, is one of the most alarming crimes. It is a crime that is seldom detected. The most that has been accomplished here, and everywhere else, by the greatest vigilance, has been the early discovery of the fire, after the act of setting fire has been committed.

This is one of the evils, of which I said, at the beginning of my remarks, there are some that can be only partially remedied.

Another of these evils — one which has caused more general complaint, perhaps, than any other, and sometimes occasioned imputations upon the police for want of vigilance, or upon the functionary under whose authority the police are placed for failing to exercise that authority — is furious driving through the streets. The only days on which this offence can be foreseen as likely to occur, so as to justify the providing of a watch, are Sundays, when the weather is pleasant and the roads are in a suitable condition for racing, and the days on which there are races or trotting-matches

at the race-ground. It has been the rule in such cases to direct a watch at the principal avenues, leading from places of public resort, and from the race-ground, in order to detect, if possible, the offenders. Every one will readily perceive the difficulty of detecting them. If they see that they are watched, — which they can see in season to be on their guard, — they screen themselves from discovery by turning their faces, or by some kind of disguise to which they resort. Still, some are recognized and brought before the magistrates. During the year ending March 1st, 1850, it appears by the returns of the City Marshal that there were twenty prosecutions for immoderate driving on secular days, and nine on Sundays. It is an offence at all times hazardous, and on the Lord's day, attended as it sometimes is with noise and shouting, it is highly disgraceful. I know not how much more could be done than is now attempted, without establishing a permanent and somewhat numerous day-police.

The selling of intoxicating liquors is another offence concerning which much pains has been taken to bring the offenders under the penalties of the law. Notwithstanding the extreme difficulty of obtaining evidence against the venders from those who haunt their ruinous depositories, as well as from others who condemn them, there have been sixteen successful prosecutions against them ; and twenty-eight persons have been punished, more or less severely, for drunkenness, on complaints prosecuted by the City Marshal. The whole number of his prosecutions for offences against the ordinances of the city, and for violations of the laws of the Commonwealth, during the year, is one hundred and eighty-two.

Not only the Marshal, but the deputy marshals and constables, and watchmen, have been faithful in their respective offices, and the peace and order of the city have, consequently, been signally maintained.

The City Council is often reminded, in various ways, of things wanting in the city, — and it is well that it should be so. By suggestions coming from without, those to whom the authority to act is delegated may often be led to adopt measures highly beneficial, and conducive to the prosperity of the city.

During the last summer a petition was addressed to the City Council, requesting them to appoint a committee to confer with the

city government of Boston on the subject of bringing the Cochituate water though Cambridge to Charlestown, &c., so that our citizens may obtain a supply of pure water. At that time it was thought probable that the water might be carried in the direction indicated by the petitioners, to East Boston. But the chairman of the committee, which was appointed at the request of the petitioners, soon ascertained, by conferring with the Water Commissioners of Boston, that it was not contemplated to take this course ; but that East Boston should be supplied from the main city.

The petitioners, thirty in number, were inhabitants of the Second Ward. To a large part of this Ward the introduction of an abundance of pure water would be exceedingly valuable, not only for domestic uses, but as a security against the destruction of buildings by fire. Indeed, to a large part of the city it would be a great blessing. The time will probably come when such a work will be accomplished ; but projects of this kind generally reach maturity by slow advances. Still, the pointing out of the sources from which great benefits may flow is an evidence of wise foresight, and oftentimes leads to more speedy results than had been imagined.

Hints have been given, sometimes gravely, and sometimes in a playful way, in favor of lighting the streets at night. The object is a very desirable one, and if some mode could be devised by which the city could give its aid in effecting it, without incurring too great expense, or causing disaffection in different localities, it would commend itself to the consideration of the Council.

Inquiries were made during the last year in relation to the procuring a suitable tract of land for a burial-ground in addition to the very limited one now devoted to this purpose. Nothing, however, was accomplished. Such, however, is the importance of the subject, that it should not escape attention. Public opinion is becoming more and more hostile to burial-grounds situated in the midst of cities, and surrounded by dwelling-houses.

In this connection I may advert to a matter now pending in the Legislature in relation to the regulating of burial-grounds or cemeteries within any city or town, which are not the property of such city or town. A bill has been presented empowering the municipal authorities to prohibit the enlargement or establishment of

such cemeteries, or to close them when deemed expedient ; and also to exercise the same control in regard to the manner of burial in them, as they now rightfully exercise over their own public cemeteries. It is to be hoped that some act will be passed meeting the wishes of the petitioners.

It may appear to you, Gentlemen, to be superfluous to have thus adverted, even so cursorily as I have done, to some of the topics embraced in my remarks. The opportunities for communications to the City Council are so frequent, that no injury can result from overlooking, at the beginning, even matters that demand your serious attention.

I doubt not, Gentlemen, that the same courtesy and candor which have hitherto distinguished the two boards in their relation to each other, will still be manifested ; and, at the close of our labors, may we severally enjoy that highest and most enduring satisfaction which results from laboring for others, namely, the consciousness of fidelity to our trust.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in final discharge of the duties assigned them by an ordinance "establishing a system of accountability," submit to the City Council their

REPORT,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1850.

The Committee have prepared, and they herewith present, as required by said ordinance, a statement of all the receipts and expenditures for the year; giving in detail the amount of appropriation and expenditure in each department. The Treasurer's accounts, together with his books and vouchers, and those of the City Clerk and Auditor, have been examined, and the report of a sub-committee thereon is annexed. They have, by another sub-committee, prepared a schedule of the property, real and personal, belonging to the city, and the value thereof; a statement of the notes and other debts due to the city; and the amount of the city debt; which schedule is also appended to this Report.

The city debt on the first of March, it will be seen, was $63,661.27; being an increase the last year of $12,000, which increase was caused by the creation of a debt for that amount,

for the payment of the farm purchased for a pauper farm, and for which a loan was negotiated at six per cent. interest, payable in ten years.

By reference to the table presenting a recapitulation of the expenditures of the city, it will be seen that the total expenditures have fallen short of the appropriations $2,464.24; and the principal amounts transferred have been to the account of Almshouse and Repairs, Care, &c., of School-houses.

On petitioning for an additional appropriation for the Almshouse establishment, it was stated by the Overseers of the Poor, that an additional appropriation was necessary on account of the increase of paupers, and also by an additional expense incurred by the removal of a portion of the inmates to the pauper farm, where they have been employed, during the winter, in quarrying stone, and the value of whose labor can be ascertained by referring to the schedule annexed, of the personal property connected with the Almshouse establishment.

The repairs made upon school-houses were such as were considered necessary and expedient by the School Committee; and it may not be out of place in this connection for this Committee, who have given much attention to the subject, to suggest, for the consideration of some future City Council, the propriety of transferring the oversight of the repairs of school-houses from the School Committee, (from which burden they would doubtless be gladly relieved,) to the Committee of the City Council on Public Property.

The tax assessed the last year for city purposes was $64,964.79; the county tax $7,821.88; making an aggregate of $72,786.67. Of this amount $67,423 have been collected, $2,367.96 abated, and $2,124.79 discounted; leaving a balance of $870.92 not yet collected. It is here worthy of notice, that one of our citizens voluntarily came forward and paid the tax on his estate, which had been overlooked in taking the valuation of property.

Of preceding years, there have been collected, of the taxes not before paid, $511.49, and $516.22 abated.

The valuation of estates, real and personal, as taken from the Assessors' books, was as follows : —

	Polls.	Real.	Personal.
Ward I.	923	$2,509,252	$1,429,835
" II.	1,671	3,283,720	1,168,660
" III.	1,126	1,758,920	516,885
Total Real,		$7,551,892	$3,115,380
" Personal,		3,115,380	
Total Valuation,		$10,667,272	

The assessment was $6.30 on $1,000; from which sum ($6.30) should be deducted the four per cent. allowed on all taxes paid on or before the tenth day of October.

The account of Receipts and Expenditures for the year stands thus : —

Receipts from Taxes,	$67,934.49
" " Drain taxes,	409.88
" " Dog taxes,	50.00
" " Commonwealth, — School account,	531.20
" " " Pauper "	1,418.05
" " " Small-pox "	370.63
" " Lexington, — Bridge account,	379.75
" " Work done by the city,	122.43
" " City Hall, use of,	70.25
" " Ward room, use of,	11.00
" " Hay-scales,	173.35
" " Fines for breach of ordinances,	95.00
" " Notes and interest paid,	928.88
" " Sundry loans,	50,800.00
" " Various other sources,	347.31
	$123,642.22
Add balance in the Treasury, March 1, 1849,	1,897.17
And we have the amount reported by the Treasurer,	$125,539.39

The aggregate expenditure for city purposes has been		$76,470.76
Add orders drawn and unpaid, March 1, 1849,		717.10
Also, county tax paid,		7,821.88
Also, temporary loans paid,		38,800.00
And we have a total of		$123,809.74
Deduct orders unpaid March 1, 1850,	$9.35	
Also, sundry orders cancelled,	33.93	
		43.28
And we have the am't of payments from the Treasury,		$123,766.46
Which, being deducted from the amount of receipts,		125,539.39
will leave as balance in the hands of the Treasurer,		$1,772.93

All of which is respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Committee on Finance.

SIDNEY WILLARD,
S. P. HEYWOOD,
WILLIAM P. FISK.

Cambridge, March 26, 1850.

In Common Council, March 26th, 1850.

The foregoing report read, accepted, and with the accompanying papers, ordered to be printed under direction of the City Clerk. Sent up for concurrence.

EBEN W. DUNBAR, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 26th, 1850.

Concurred.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

REPORT

Concerning the Accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer.

The sub-committee, appointed by the Committee on Finance, to examine the accounts of the City Auditor and City Treasurer,

for the financial year ending March 1, 1850, and also to examine the notes and other securities in the hands of the Treasurer, have attended to the duties assigned them, and submit the following report : —

Your Committee find that the accounts of both these officers have been correctly kept, and in a system which seems as nearly perfect as can well be devised.

It also appears that the Treasurer has proper vouchers for all payments made, and they herewith submit a schedule of said payments, arranged under their several heads of appropriation. The Committee also submit a schedule of notes and accounts due to the city, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account, showing a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $1,772.93.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. C. RICHARDSON,
FRANCIS WELLS, } *Sub-Committee.*

Cambridge, March 16th, 1850.

Accepted by the Committee on Finance, March 16, 1850.

Attest.

WM. P. FISK, *Clerk.*

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1850.

For Instruction of Public Schools.

High School.	Elbridge Smith, instruction,		$1,500.00	
	Thomas Chase,	"	675.00	
	N. W. Manning,	"	300.00	
	E. C. Bubier,	"(6 mo.)	150.00	
				$2,625.00
Ward 1.	Daniel Mansfield,	"	1,000.00	
	Lewis B. Monroe,	"	800.00	
	Emily Cutler,	"	300.00	
	S. E. Wiggin,	"	275.00	
	A. M. Ireson,	"	262.50	
	M. S. Gould,	"	250.00	
	C. E. Blood,	"	150.00	
	R. R. Munroe,	"	112.50	
	Augusta Allen,	"	37.50	
				3,187.50
Ward 2.	A. B. Magoun,	"	1,000.00	
	A. C. Smith,	"	1,000.00	
	B. W. Roberts,	"	800.00	
	Emily James,	"	300.00	
	L. A. Skilton,	"	300.00	
	Sophia Studley,	"	300.00	
	Helen Clapp,	"	300.00	
	Lucretia Clapp,	"	300.00	
	Amounts carried forward,		$4,300.00	$5,812.50

Amounts brought forward,			$ 4,300.00	$5,812.50
	Mercy Burrill,	instruction,	300.00	
	L. M. Demmon,	"	281.25	
	Jane Dallinger,	"	275.00	
	M. A. Tarbell,	"	275.00	
	D. H. Chadbourne,	"	275.00	
	A. E. Conant,	"	275.00	
	Adelia E. Conant,	"	269.25	
	Caroline Wason,	"	250.00	
	E. H. Chadbourne,	"	225.00	
	Ellen Lewis,	"	162.50	
	E. A. Denton,	"	150.00	
	Ann Lewis,	"	147.87	
	A. L. Magoun,	"	143.25	
	Susan Dimond,	"	56.25	
	S. P. Partridge,	"	37.50	
				7,422.87
Ward 3.	J. M. Lassell,	"	1,000.00	
	N. K. Noble,	"	1,000.00	
	H. M. Ireson,	"	300.00	
	S. E. Strickland,	"	300.00	
	S. M. Burnham,	"	300.00	
	M. E. Hurd,	"	275.00	
	F. N. Smith,	"	275.00	
	A. L. Burnham,	"	275.00	
	M. A. Smith,	"	250.00	
	Esther Shepard,	"	206.94	
	F. A. Buffum,	"	193.75	
	M. F. Jenkins,	"	150.00	
	C. A. Granger,	"	137.50	
	M. H. Butler,	"	134.50	
	Emma A. Lewis,	"	125.00	
	Eliza R. Spalding	"	56.25	
	Mary E. Cotton,	"	40.00	
	M. A. Rice,	"	28.66	
				5,047.60
Amount carried forward,				$ 18,282.97

Amount brought forward,		$18,282.97
Music. Christopher Plagge, in all the Wards,		512.50

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

John A. Albro, services, 1848–49,	$60.00	
George Livermore, " "	80.00	
W. A. Stearns, " "	93.00	
W. W. Wellington " "	83.00	
J. W. Parker, " "	62.00	
Moses Clarke, " "	82.00	
		460.00
		$19,255.47

Appropriation,	$19,000.00	
Additional do.,	400.00	
		$19,400.00
Amount of expenses,		19,255.47
Balance unexpended,		$144.53

For Repairs, Care, &c., of School-houses.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Augustus Richardson, repairs,	$6.52
R. Litchfield, Jr., "	.70
John S. Holt, "	.50
J. Boardman, painting and varnishing,	27.25
Joseph L. Ross, chairs,	45.00
Stephen Smith, table,	13.00
Whitney, Brackett, & Co., furniture,	4.50
Bruce Gregory, & Co., "	1.58
D. U. Chamberlin, "	.83
L. Hawkes, Jr., "	.52
J. A. Holmes & Co., chalk,	.24
W. P. Butterfield, deer-skins,	6.50
J. Munroe & Co., books,	55.55
Prop'rs Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	25.12
Elizabeth Dowd, cleaning,	6.80
Eaton & Haley, " furnace,	2.00
Amount carried forward,	$196.61

Amount brought forward,	$ 196.61	
J. M. Bailey, acid and freight,	.64	
R. Litchfield, Jr., care of house, fires, &c.,	116.66	
J. M. Bailey, " " "	4.17	
		$ 318.08

WARD ONE.

John Chamberlin, repairs,	$ 249.94	
Ralph Day, "	15.54	
Joseph Brackett, "	1.00	
William Bates, "	6.31	
N. S. Walton, painting and glazing,	5.55	
Whitney, Brackett, & Co., furniture,	2.34	
Wood & Hall, "	4.89	
Merrifield and Donnell, "	13.17	
Levi Hawkes, Jr., "	12.12	
J. Munroe & Co., books,	24.50	
A. H. Ramsay & Co., ink,	5.25	
Prop'rs Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	4.00	
J. Sanderson, taking census,	6.46	
A. D. Hurd, ringing bell,	16.00	
John Tenent, sawing lumber,	3.75	
Isabella Foster, cleaning,	22.00	
Joanna White, "	5.00	
J. Brackett, care of houses, fires, &c.,	101.00	
Ralph Day, " " "	44.20	
		543.02

WARD TWO.

A. Richardson, repairs,	$ 69.61	
John S. Holt, "	25.83	
Elbridge Gerry, "	2.50	
Wm. J. Sheldon, "	.50	
M. & J. Ricker, "	19.48	
Caleb Bucknam, "	13.50	
O. L. Child, "	1.00	
Rufus Lamson, "	31.48	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 163.90	$ 861.10

Amounts brought forward,	$ 163.90	$ 861.10
J. Boardman, painting and glazing,	11.67	
Levi Jennings, "	31.75	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, "	5.33	
Whitney, Brackett, & Co., furniture,	33.61	
Bruce, Gregory, & Co., "	12.01	
J. Burridge & Co., "	1.50	
J. A. Holmes & Co., "	17.44	
John Fellows, "	5.29	
W. W. Munroe, "	7.34	
Munroe & Evans, "	6.41	
D. U. Chamberlin, "	3.67	
H. A. Hancock, "	6.10	
Edward Hyde, "	.75	
B. W. Gibbs, "	.75	
Eaton & Haley, "	78.50	
Levi Hawkes, Jr., "	68.31	
R. Litchfield, Jr., furniture and labor,	9.42	
Childs & James, chalk,	1.43	
L. Herman, furnace, &c.,	141.83	
Holt & Hart, setting furnace,	31.25	
S. Hancock, repairing pumps,	1.12	
Elias Fuller, iron columns,	45.93	
A. Houghton & Co., bark,	1.88	
L. D. Mitchell, shavings,	1.95	
John Pear, "	1.08	
New England Glass Co., inkstands,	1.25	
Henry Thayer, ink,	1.00	
Jos. Studley, "	4.50	
J. D. Pearson, books,	27.72	
Henry Thayer, "	15.67	
Joseph Pratt, "	3.61	
J. P. Jewett, maps,	4.00	
Prop'rs Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	5.20	
R. Litchfield, Jr., taking census,	2.20	
Thomas Wiseman, labor,	1.25	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 756.62	$ 861.10

Amounts brought forward,	$ 756.62	$ 861.10
G. M. Greene, sweeping,	.75	
Elizabeth Dowd, cleaning,	16.58	
B. Akerman, "	9.50	
Mary Norton, "	6.75	
Nancy Connor, "	5.50	
Cooper & Holmes, soap,	.50	
R. Litchfield, Jr., care of houses, fires, &c.,	412.50	
		1,208.70

WARD THREE.

Ozias Clark, repairs,	$ 37.41	
George Lincoln, "	23.60	
George L. Grant, "	17.00	
Robert How, "	12.51	
Henry Noyes, "	8.51	
Oliver Taylor, "	5.00	
E. T. Tufts, painting, glazing, &c.,	318.66	
George Lincoln, building fence,	55.00	
George Rupp, furniture,	13.03	
Wm. G. Shattuck, "	7.80	
H. N. Hovey, "	3.97	
John Palmer, "	6.25	
C. Jordan, "	2.03	
J. L. Bailey, "	31.29	
Bailey & Cole, "	16.25	
J. W. Donallan, repairing clocks,	1.50	
E. Munroe, wheelbarrow,	5.50	
E. C. Kinsley, ink,	7.00	
George Rupp, books,	3.71	
J. E. Gould, singing-books,	3.75	
Prop'rs Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	10.35	
Samuel Slocomb, taking census,	5.00	
Henry Mann, labor,	6.37	
Edward Brown, "	4.37	
Hiram Welch, "	3.50	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 609.36	$ 2,069.80

Amounts brought forward,		$ 609.36	$ 2,069.80
C. Hurley, sweeping and cleaning,		51.20	
C. Ducey, "	"	34.70	
E. Gardner, "	"	27.23	
B. Carmichael, "	"	17.26	
H. Rorke, "	"	4.50	
H. Welch, care of houses, fires, &c.,		75.00	
			819.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prop'rs Cambridge Chronicle, printing,		$ 49.25	
E. C. Bates, dinners for School Com., 1847,		10.00	
			59.25
			$ 2,948.30
Appropriation,	$ 2,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,000.00		
		$ 3,000.00	
Amount of expenses,		2,948.30	
Balance unexpended,		$ 51.70	

For New School-houses.

G. Chilson, furnace, &c., (Otis Street,)		$ 125.08	
Burrage & Gale, lumber, (Centre Street,)		.75	
J. & S. W. Dudley, labor, "		3.50	
M. Duling, "	"	6.75	
			$ 136.08
Appropriation,		$ 400.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$ 136.08		
Transferred,	260.00		
		396.08	
Balance unexpended,		$ 3.92	

For the Almshouse.

George W. White, Warden, salary, 15 mo.,	$ 500.00	
Eliza C. White, Matron, services, 12 mo.,	100.00	
W. W. Wellington, Physician, services,	100.00	
Amount carried forward,	$ 700.00	

Amount brought forward,	$ 700.00
Morrill Wyman, Surgeon, services,	25.00
G. W. Randall, Chaplain, "	31.00
David Austin, labor,	258.00
Meader & Remick, labor with teams,	20.37
Franklin Hall, meat,	573.86
Wm. H. Park, "	280.17
Rice & Co., "	13.26
John R. Kidder, "	20.31
George W. Fitz, 6 pigs,	36.00
Cyrus Fellows, fish,	56.30
G. M. Teague, "	32.60
G. W. Fitz, meal and grain,	230.42
Hervey Davis, "	95.56
David Humphrey, flour,	537.06
J. Burridge & Co., "	250.01
J. Burridge & Co., groceries,	320.35
Childs & James, "	34.33
H. N. Hovey, "	25.35
J. D. Hovey, "	17.57
Tarbell & Rice, "	49.84
Hodges & Emmons, "	40.50
Nash, Callender, & Co., groceries,	36.94
E. T. Whitney, "	2.20
J. D. & G. Goodnow, "	23.00
John Clark, tobacco,	8.85
Manning, Glover, & Co., domestic goods,	119.34
Asa Murdock, " "	44.94
Bruce & Gregory, " "	4.51
Bruce, Gregory, & Co., " "	36.14
S. A. Brittan & Co., " "	66.95
C. Morse, " "	10.23
W. W. Allen, leather and shoes,	99.62
S. Leeds & Co., " "	5.75
E. P. Porter, caps,	9.00
Amount carried forward,	$ 4,115.33

Amount brought forward,	$4,115.33
Fogg & Hersey, fuel,	58.84
William Wyman, "	87.85
M. L. Smith & Co., "	53.50
Marcellus Simonds, "	28.00
Henry Thayer, medicines,	43.70
D. Prouty, stoves,	50.25
Eaton & Haley, funnel, &c.,	49.42
Stephen Smith, table and desk,	35.00
Russell Bliss, wooden ware,	13.49
L. Hawkes, Jr., tin ware,	7.35
D. U. Chamberlin, hard ware,	28.49
Sanders & Blodgett, repairs, &c.,	49.81
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	50.23
E. T. Whitney, "	87.68
D. Osborn, planing lumber,	5.55
E. Hayes, bricks,	5.60
Fogg & Hersey, lime,	1.10
G. A. Williams, paints, oil, and glass,	18.01
E. T. Whitney, superintending building,	10.00
A. Stedman, ice,	10.00
Wm. P. Fisk & Co., oil,	55.74
James Cooper, ashes and soap,	45.22
Wm. Cooper, ashes and manure,	25.25
John Kenrick, trees,	6.50
Parker & White, trees, tools, and seeds,	105.44
Wm. Adams & Co., tools,	6.49
J. D. Hovey, "	1.67
Royal Morse, hay,	30.00
Jonas Wyeth, straw,	7.07
Smith & Teel, "	10.60
Samuel Smith, "	7.52
Wm. Cooper, use of horse,	3.25
Hill & Co., " " and wagon,	17.50
Ebenezer Tucker, repairs of wagon,	5.25
Amount carried forward,	$5,136.70

Amount brought forward,			$5,136.70
George Coolidge, painting wagon,			8.00
John Tuttle, wheels,	"		10.00
E. G. Grames, repairs of carts, &c.,			28.05
B. Hancock, repairs of carts and harnesses,			20.08
Hancock Bridge, tolls,			8.87
Fogg & Hersey, truckage,			1.20
Pettingill & Wheeler, iron-work,			25.15
A. J. Jones,	"		16.61
P. Nutting & Co.,	"		10.00
J. R. Dow,	"		12.00
R. Henderson,	"		4.81
Blake & Colman,	"		2.75
G. W. White, (paid for)	"		6.49
E. T. Whitney, record book,			2.25
J. D. Pearson, books and stationery,			2.64
E. T. Whitney, making pauper account,			15.00
H. Welch, removing pauper,			1.00
G. W. Fifield, supplies for paupers,			8.25
E. T. Whitney,	"	"	6.05
B. Binney,	"	"	15.50
City of Boston,	"	Thos. Wells,	54.08
" "	"	E. Bucknam,	13.00
Town of Hingham,	"	T. W. Snelling,	9.78
State Lunatic Hospital,	"	C. Colburn,	19.82
			$5,438.08

Appropriation,	$4,500.00	
Additional do.,	950.00	
		$5,450.00
Amount of expenses,		5,438.08
Balance unexpended,		$11.92

For Repairs of Roads.

Samuel Palmer, Superintendent, salary,	$500.00
Robert Cofran, labor,	305.65
Amount carried forward,	$805.65

Amount brought forward,		$805.65
John Mellen,	labor,	287.50
Sargent Blaisdell,	"	254.60
Thomas O'Brien,	"	224.00
James Cross,	"	221.50
Michael Kelly,	"	217.50
Patrick Gilligan,	"	215.00
John Hogan,	"	209.00
T. M. Cofran,	"	208.39
Asa Thompson,	"	169.02
Jeremiah Haley,	"	168.50
James Stevenson,	"	146.50
Leonard Shackford,	"	140.00
Dennis Lane,	"	122.50
Joseph Sanborn,	"	119.00
George Callahan,	"	95.00
Charles Dustin,	"	50.90
Luther Straw,	"	36.00
Adam Whitney,	"	30.00
Martin Duling,	"	26.50
Patrick Burns,	"	21.00
John Conley,	"	19.50
David Claflin,	"	16.00
Wm. A. Edginton,	"	15.00
James Sullivan,	"	11.50
John Kelly,	"	10.50
Wm. Farissey,	"	8.50
Daniel Donovan,	"	8.00
James McAnulty,	"	5.75
Owen Callahan,	"	5.00
Patrick Coyle,	"	5.00
John Newman,	"	4.50
William Maher,	"	4.00
Hugh Kerly,	"	3.00
William Conley,	"	2.50
Amount carried forward,		$3,886.81

Amount brought forward,	$ 3,886.81
Patrick Fayhe, labor,	2.50
Wm. McAnulty, "	2.50
Morris Madden, "	2.00
Jeremiah Crowley, "	2.00
Patrick Sullivan, "	2.00
James O'Brien, "	2.00
Patrick Devens, "	1.50
Michael Ryan, "	1.00
Henry O'Neal, "	1.00
Patrick Sweeny, "	1.00
Thomas Keating, "	1.00
Patrick Taggart, "	1.00
Robert Cofran, board of workmen,	546.10
Adam Whitney, " "	76.72
George W. Parks, " "	17.15
Samuel M. Cofran, labor with teams,	193.00
E. & S. W. Burpee, " "	47.75
Daniel Murphy, " "	36.50
Rufus Doe & Co., " "	25.00
Meader & Remick, " "	8.75
A. W. Chamberlin, " "	6.00
John Allen, " "	5.25
Harvey George, " "	5.00
Fawcett, Gore, & Co., paving and flagging,	196.53
Edmund T. Hastings, gravel,	314.24
Wm. Thompson's heirs, "	215.53
M. P. Brazee, "	33.50
Asa Murdock, "	15.17
Samuel Holt, "	14.28
Oliver Taylor, "	12.00
E. Griffin, "	12.00
Elijah Spare, Jr., "	9.60
Taylor & Pollard, stones,	263.17
S. H. Bennett, "	83.00
Amount carried forward,	$ 6,042.55

Amount brought forward,	$6,042.55
A. B. Magoun, stones,	10.00
Benj. Kendall, "	8.34
Smith & Cook, "	2.40
Fawcett, Gore, & Co., paving-stones,	161.72
Hancock Bridge, "	22.80
R. Reed, "	5.00
A. C. Sanborn & Co., edge-stones,	17.13
J. A. Holmes, weighing stones,	.83
J. J. DeWolf and others, use of land,	20.00
Cambridge Stage Co., use of stables,	25.00
S. M. Cofran, horses,	200.00
Simmons & Pratt, "	150.00
Burroughs & Wheeler, "	125.00
Samuel Palmer, horsekeeping,	100.00
Coolidge & Sibley, "	4.75
Wm. Saunders, medicine for horses,	32.25
C. H. Morris, " "	10.00
Henry Thayer, " "	6.37
C. A. Orne & Co., " "	5.72
B. Thompson & Co, hay,	4.69
George Lucy, "	46.47
N. C. Perkins, "	37.53
Charles Loker, "	12.46
George Hapgood, "	20.38
Munroe & Evans, "	12.51
S. Palmer, (paid for) hay and tools,	111.08
Munroe & Evans, straw,	19.98
M. M. Rice, "	7.99
Joshua Brown, "	9.10
Henry Robinson, "	10.62
Hervey Davis, grain and meal,	856.39
Silas Fairchild, carrots,	12.83
Daniel Murphy, sled,	15.00
Daniel Emerson, carts,	303.16
Amount carried forward,	$8,430.05

Amount brought forward,	$8,430.05	
S. L. Bumpas, painting carts,	16.00	
E. Munroe, repairs of carts, &c.,	14.16	
E. G. Grames, " "	12.37	
B. Pierce, " "	2.50	
B. Hancock, harnesses and repairs,	68.02	
South Boston Iron Co., plough points,	8.05	
Wood & Hall, tools,	17.08	
Parker & White, "	4.00	
E. Munroe, "	3.92	
J. A. Holmes & Co., tools and oil,	22.65	
D. U. Chamberlin, tools and hardware,	20.26	
A. D. Hurd, repairing tools,	7.25	
J. G. Ames, " "	2.19	
Joel W. Gay, iron-work,	10.03	
James Hall, "	3.89	
J. R. Dow, "	118.15	
Joel Robinson, "	25.18	
Stephen Day, "	36.75	
Nutting & Prescott, "	39.50	
John Callahan, "	4.12	
G. H. Thwing, "	4.83	
T. A. Brown, "	2.25	
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	2.00	
J. Hall & Sons, "	5.46	
Cate & Teasdale, lanterns,	3.50	
Eaton & Haley, water-pot,	2.62	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, signs and painting,	23.08	
J. Boardman, painting,	.75	
W. A. Mason, surveying,	57.50	
		$8,968.11
Deduct amount carried to account of Side-walks ($650.00), and Reservoirs and Drains, ($100.00),		750.00
		$8,218.11

Appropriation,	$ 8,500.00
Amount of expenses,	8,218.11
Balance unexpended,	$ 281.89

For Making and Repairing Sidewalks.

Fawcett, Gore, & Co., stones and setting,	$ 394.39	
John Powers, gravel,	63.62	
George French, "	21.75	
Asa Murdock, "	39.13	
G. B. Richardson, "	15.90	
R. Barney, carting gravel,	5.00	
Harvey George, " "	66 25	
Daniel Murphy, " "	66.00	
Daniel Stinson, " "	12.50	
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	233.81	
Fogg & Hersey, "	12.56	
D. U. Chamberlin, nails and spikes,	7.71	
T. Hastings & Co., " "	8.60	
E. Hutchinson, labor,	50.75	
Amos Quimby, "	5.75	
Labor and materials, charged in account of Roads, but expended on Sidewalks,	650.00	
		$ 1,653.72

Appropriation,		$ 2,500.00
Amount of expenses,	$ 1,653.72	
Transferred,	600.00	
		2,253.72
Balance unexpended,		$ 246.28

For Repairs of Bridges.

CAMBRIDGE GREAT BRIDGE.

Timothy Shorey, labor,	$ 103.00
S. M. Cofran, teaming,	2.50
Amount carried forward,	$ 105.50

Amount brought forward,	$ 105.50	
E. A. Ward, piles,	73.38	
E. Willard, lumber,	19.41	
E. Willard, timber,	6.00	
D. U. Chamberlin, nails and spikes,	4.40	
Nutting & Prescott, iron-work,	44.29	
Pettingill & Wheeler, "	5.45	
A. D. Hurd, repairs,	1.50	
E. Willard, hoisting draw,	88.50	
		$ 348.43

PRISON POINT BRIDGE.

Amos Quimby, repairs,	$ 580.00	
Thomas Shorey, "	8.00	
N. S. Rand, "	2.25	
H. Welch, (paid for) "	2.87	
Taylor & Pollard, stones,	10.94	
J. Hall & Sons, lumber,	19.22	
T. Hastings & Co., nails and spikes,	3.47	
D. U. Chamberlin, " "	.25	
Wm. B. Outhank, hoisting draw, 15 months,	56.25	
		683.25

RRIGHTON BRIDGE.

Fogg & Hersey, lumber,	52.90	
Hancock Bridge, "	33.85	
D. U. Chamberlain, nails,	.10	
Timothy Shorey, labor,	.75	
George W. Fitz, hoisting draw,	75.96	
		163.56

COURT STREET BRIDGE.

Burrage & Gale, lumber,	48.04	
A. C. Sanborn & Co., stones,	20.67	
Timothy Shorey, labor,	47.20	
Wm. Loughrey, hoisting draw,	22.40	
		138.31
Amount carried forward,		$ 1,333.55

Amount brought forward,		$ 1,333.55
HARVARD STREET BRIDGE.		
Burrage & Gale, lumber,	$ 10.06	
Fogg & Hersey, "	41.13	
Timothy Shorey, labor,	10.50	
Adams T. Graves, "	10.48	
		72.17
MILLER'S RIVER BRIDGE.		
Hiram Welch, paid for repairs,	$ 1.50	
		1.50
MENOTOMY BRIDGE.		
J. Hall & Sons, lumber,	$ 33.02	
		33.02
		$ 1,440.24

Appropriations,	$ 2,500.00	
Amount of expenses,	$ 1,440.24	
Transferred,	1,000.00	
	2,440.24	
Balance unexpended,	$ 59.76	

For Reservoirs and Drains.

M. Norton, repairs,		$ 22.87
A. D. Hurd, "		.25
Patrick Haley,	labor,	10.00
Silas B. Buck,	"	10.00
James Lang,	"	1.50
J. & S. W. Dudley,	"	4.37
Fogg & Hersey,	" and lumber,	30.55
A. C. Sanborn & Co.,	" and stones,	25.71
Spencer & Pollard,	" and bricks,	15.00
C. Wood & Co., cement,		3.50
Smith & Cook, stones,		30.00
Taylor & Pollard, stones,		65.18
E. Willard, lumber,		2.56
J. Hall & Sons, lumber,		20.89
Amount carried forward,		$ 242.38

Amount brought forward,		$ 242.38
Burrage & Gale, lumber,		2.25
James Thwing, making reservoir covers,		22.38
L. Holton, clearing cispool,		10.00
Labor and materials, charged in account of Roads, but expended on Reservoirs and Drains,		100.00
		$ 377.01

Appropriation,		$ 1,000.00
Amount of expenses,	$ 377.01	
Transferred,	520.00	
		897.01
Balance unexpended,		$ 102.99

For Police and Watch.

Hiram Welch, watching and police duty,		462.78
R. Litchfield, Jr., " " " "		128.75
John Bryant, " " " "		392.00
J. Sanderson, " " " "		393.00
Oliver Hapgood, " " " "		316.50
A. Lawrence, " " " "		297.00
William Loughrey, " " " "		366.00
C. Johnson, " " " "		117.00
C. Plummer, " " " "		33.50
Dorus Titus, "		365.00
J. B. Rice, "		357.00
William B. Child, "		91.00
C. W. Leonard, "		80.00
James Lang, "		9.00
H. C. Gale, "		6.00
R. M. Parks, "		3.00
A. H. Lerned, "		2.75
George H. Cutter, "		1.00
Charles Berry, "		1.00
H. Danforth, "		1.00
C. Fairbrother, "		1.00
Amount carried forward,		$ 3,424.28

Amount brought forward,		$ 3,424.28
Joseph Porter, rent of watch-house,		52.00
Charles Wood, " "		25.00
Joseph Burridge, " "		6.50
A. J. Jones, repairs of watch-house,		10.00
A. D. Hurd, " "		.75
Fogg & Hersey, fuel,		3.25
J. Sanderson, "		2.46
J. Bryant, "		.33
C. Wood & Co., oil,		6.01
J. Bryant, "		2.72
J. Sanderson, "		1.01
H. Welch, "		.75
C. Johnson, lamps,		.82
		$ 3,535.88

Appropriation,	$ 3,500.00	
Additional appropriation,	50.00	
		$ 3,550.00
Amount of expenses,		3,535.88
Balance unexpended,		$ 14.12

For the Fire Department.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.

Company's bill, services,	670.83
Shelton & Cheever, hose and repairs,	298.14
Hunneman & Co., repairs,	240.12
B. Hancock, "	5.75
Ebenezer Tucker, "	6.52
Charles Tufts, "	1.12
E. A. Chapman & Co., "	5.50
J. R. Ingalls & Son, "	1.25
P. Nutting & Co., iron-work,	11.62
George Hovey, "	19.00
A. J. Jones, "	7.53
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,	10.50
Amount carried forward,	$ 1,277.88

Amount brought forward,	$1,277.88	
Merrifield & Donnell, iron and tin ware,	.75	
R. R. & E. A. Donnell, " "	3.69	
Christopher Morris, oil,	14.00	
J. N. Marshall, oil, soap, and brushes,	7.63	
James Arkerson, rope,	5.40	
Malachi Egan, clearing well,	3.00	
		$1,312.35

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.

Company's bill, services,	$700.00	
Shelton & Cheever, hose and repairs,	194.39	
Hunneman & Co., repairs,	124.00	
G. F. Barnicoat, "	15.00	
William H. Martin, "	16.37	
Sanders & Blodgett, "	6.86	
George L. Cade, "	5.00	
Spencer & Pollard, "	5.75	
B. Hancock, badges, straps, &c.,	10.50	
C. Morris, " "	15.80	
George Hovey, iron-work,	26.42	
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,	24.38	
L. Hawkes, Jr., " "	2.00	
Company's bill, utensils and repairs,	5.87	
Joseph Studley, leather preservative,	5.25	
James Arkerson, rope,	3.22	
Alvaro Blodgett, "	5.00	
D. U. Chamberlin, lock,	.50	
William Hall & Co., lock,	.50	
A. L. Waitt, truckage,	4.37	
		1,171.18

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 3.

Company's bill, services,	$700.00	
Shelton & Cheever, hose and repairs,	43.07	
R. Lovejoy, repairs,	25.00	
Amounts carried forward,	$768.07	$2,483.53

Amounts brought forward,	$ 768.07	$ 2,483.53
G. T. Nutter, repairs,	9.00	
Ozias Clark, "	1.25	
Hunneman & Co., "	168.73	
Company's bill, "	33.00	
Joel Robinson, iron-work,	58.92	
J. L. Bailey, iron and tin ware,	7.88	
William Hall & Co., lock and keys,	9.25	
B. Binney, agent, rent of house,	32.00	
Ozias Clark, new house, (in part,)	500.00	
		1,588.10

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 4.

Company's bill, services,	$ 466.65	
Shelton & Cheever, hose and repairs,	184.51	
Hunneman & Co., repairs,	35.13	
Sanders & Blodgett, "	14.04	
M. & J. Ricker, "	57.04	
B. Hancock, "	17.47	
Christopher Morris, oil and repairs,	30.29	
George Hovey, iron-work,	13.50	
L. Hawkes, Jr., iron and tin ware,	9.15	
D. U. Chamberlin, lock,	.50	
William Hall & Co., lock and keys,	8.00	
Andrew Sproul, rope,	6.20	
Francis Rhodes, care of engine,	13.93	
Jewell & Co., truckage,	.38	
Company's bill, "	.75	
		857.54

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 5.

William Hunnewell, rent of house,	$ 18.00	
George L. Cade, repairs,	3.00	
		21.00
Amount carried forward,		$ 4,950.17

Amount brought forward,		$4,950.17

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 6.

Company's bill, services,	$700.00	
Shelton & Cheever, hose and repairs,	25.76	
C. Morris, oil and repairs,	24.41	
J. R. Ingalls & Son, pump and repairs,	10.63	
Hunneman & Co., repairs,	16.00	
C. D. Chamberlin, "	6.16	
Spencer & Pollard, "	3.00	
Company's bill, "	6.00	
R. C. Brown, iron-work,	4.83	
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,	2.77	
William Hall & Co., lock and keys,	8.00	
E. T. Whitney, rope,	6.27	
J. Studley, leather preservative,	5.25	
Aqueduct Company, water,	10.00	
A. L. Waitt, truckage,	4.99	
Jewell & Co., "	1.50	
O. S. Coolidge, cleaning house,	2.00	
		837.57

HUNNEMAN ENGINE COMPANY.

Company's bill, services,	81.00	
		81.00

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

Company's bill, services,	425.00	
Spencer & Pollard, repairs,	12.50	
A. J. Hastings, "	5.25	
Samuel Hastings, "	4.42	
Sidney Patch, "	6.00	
William H. Martin, "	1.00	
Company's bill, "	5.62	
George Hovey, iron-work,	14.50	
N. Osgood & Co., hatchet,	1.75	
William Hall & Co., lock and keys,	6.00	
		$ 482.04
Amount carried forward,		$ 6,350.78

Amount brought forward,		$ 6,350.78

REFRESHMENTS AT SUNDRY FIRES.

Engine Company No. 1,	20.00	
" " " 2,	12.00	
" " " 3,	8.00	
" " " 4,	44.00	
" " " 6,	32.00	
Hook and Ladder Company,	24.00	
J. N. Marshall,	6.84	
Z. B. Porter,	12.58	
Mrs. Howard,	23.00	
		182.42

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shelton & Cheever, hose and screws,	103.75	
Proprietors Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	3.00	
William C. Daniels, ringing bells,	15.00	
Amos Munroe, " "	10.50	
W. Hunnewell, " "	8.50	
Samuel Holt, hauling engines,	11.50	
J. Sanderson, " "	1.00	
E. & S. W. Burpee, " "	3.00	
T. M. Cofran, " "	2.00	
Joseph Sanborn, " "	2.00	
A. S. Thompson, " "	1.00	
Daily & Holmes, truckage,	3.00	
Kent & Co., "	6.38	
A. L. Waitt, "	1.38	
Hiram Welch, removing snow,	2.00	
J. Stevenson, " "	5.00	
M. O'Connor, clearing reservoirs,	5.00	
C. Tufts, " "	2.50	
		187.01
		$ 6,720.21

Appropriation,	$ 7,500.00
Amount of expenses,	6,720.21
Balance unexpended,	$ 779.79

For Poll Taxes to Engine-men.

Chief Engineer, for 4 years,	$ 6.00	
Engineers, 5 persons,	7.50	
Engine Company No. 2, 16 persons,	24.00	
" " " 3, 17 "	25.50	
" " " 6, 17 "	25.50	
Hook and Ladder Company, 9 persons,	13.50	
		$ 102.00

Appropriation,		$ 200.00
Amount of expenses,	$ 102.00	
Transferred,	90.00	
		192.00
Balance unexpended,		$ 8.00

For Bell-Ringing.

Joseph Brackett, Ward 1,	$ 50.00	
John Pear, " 2,	45.00	
William Stevens, " 3, (9 months,)	30.00	
John H. Patch, " 3, (3 months,)	10.00	
		$ 135.00

Appropriation,	$ 135.00
Amount of expenses,	135.00

For Burial-Grounds.

Joseph Brackett, care of ground, Ward 1,	25.00	
Daniel Stone, care of ground, Ward 2,	50.00	
J. Brackett, return of deaths,	2.75	
D. Stone, " "	19.70	
		$ 97.45

Appropriation,	$ 100.00
Amount of expenses,	97.45
Balance unexpended,	$ 2.55

For Fuel for the City.

Edward D. Peters, wood,		$403.06	
George Fisher, "		13.50	
William T. Richardson, coal,		975.00	
Fogg & Hersey, "		44.88	
William Wyman, coal and bark,		127.23	
N. M. Berry, freight of coal,		364.00	
D. M. Cofran, discharging coal,		19.63	
			$1,947.30
Appropriation,	$1,500.00		
Additional appropriation,	450.00		
		$1,950.00	
Amount of expenses,		1,947.30	
Balance unexpended,		$2.70	

For Salaries of City Officers.

Sidney Willard, Mayor,	$600.00	
Lucius R. Paige, City Clerk,	700.00	
Abel W. Bruce, City Treasurer, $5\frac{17}{30}$ months,	139.16	
Samuel Slocomb, " " and Collector, 9 months,	450.00	
Samuel Slocomb, Collector of Taxes, 3 mo.,	125.00	
Charles S. Newell, Clerk Common Council, 3 months,	25.00	
Eben M. Dunbar, Clerk Common Council, 9 months,	75.00	
Board of Assessors,	600.00	
Roland Litchfield, Jr., City Messenger,	300.00	
Abraham Edwards, City Marshal,	450.00	
Samuel Sanders, Chief Engineer,	100.00	
L. B. Watts, Assistant " 15 months,	31.25	
Simon P. Clark, " " 7 months,	14.58	
William Twist, " " 7 months,	14.58	
F. L. Chapman, " " 6 months,	12.50	
George B. Eaton, " " 5 months,	10.42	
Thos. G. Hovey, " " 4 months,	8.33	
		$3,655.82

Appropriation,	$3,600.00	
Additional appropriation,	70.00	
		$3,670.00
Amount of expenses,		3,655.82
Balance unexpended,		$14.18

For Interest and Bank Discounts.

Lowell Institution for Savings,	$1,822.50	
Cambridge Bank,	473.57	
R. C. Hooper,	180.00	
David Hill,	150.00	
Plymouth Savings Bank,	150.00	
M. L. Stone,	120.00	
Edward Johnson,	120.00	
Philip Nutting,	111.66	
Daniel McFarland,	90.00	
Gannett, Balch, & Co.,	42.42	
George Searle & Co.,	30.00	
J. E. Thayer & Brother,	12.50	
		$3,302.65
Appropriation,	$4,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	3,302.65	
Balance unexpended,	$697.35	

For New Almshouse Farm.

Smith & Cook, land and buildings,	$12,000.00	
		$12,000.00
Special appropriation,	$12,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	12,000.00	

For Incidental Expenses.

Eaton & Haley, land to widen Windsor Street,	$348.50
James Wyman, " " " "	281.60
Amount carried forward,	$630.10

Amount brought forward,		$ 630.10
Josiah W. Cook, land to widen Windsor St.,		244.25
Philip Nutting, " " Brattle "		400.00
Rufus Lamson, estimate of expense,		1.25
J. H. Webber, " " "		1.25
William A. Mason, surveys and plans,		135.50
Melvin & Young, " "		10.00
John Allen, watering streets, Ward 1,		200.00
D. Murphy, " " " 2,		150.00
W. J. Slade, " " " 2,		150.00
M. McCaffrey, " " " 3,		150.00
Sarah Hunt, damage by defect in street,		50.00
Swett & Bayer, repairs, (City Hall,)		150.00
M. & J. Ricker, " "		37.87
J. Boardman, painting and glazing, (City Hall,)		6.46
M. & J. Ricker, building fence,	"	257.83
W. Hackett, repairing banks,	"	53.37
J. Cronan, " "	"	3.00
J. A. Kenrick, trees,		62.00
William Kenrick, "		57.00
S. P. Teele, setting trees,		12.00
Patrick Fayhe, " "		11.00
J. Newcomb, " "		1.50
William Saunders, " "		6.26
M. Scallon, " "		5.00
H. Handford, " "		4.00
Ralph Day, " "		8.45
Malachi Egan, " "		3.13
J. & S. W. Dudley, " "		40.02
Burrage & Gale, " " (lumber,)		36.36
Stephen Smith, furniture,	(City Hall,)	16.00
Bruce, Gregory, & Co., furniture,	"	2.75
Winship & Willis, "	"	1.50
L. Herman, stove and fixtures,	"	21.78
Eaton & Haley, funnel and repairs,	"	5.81
C. Wood & Co., oil,	"	63.08
Amount carried forward,		$ 2,988.52

Amount brought forward,	$ 2,988.52
Ralph Day, building fence, (School-house,)	7.00
Jacob H. Bates, painting fence, "	14.50
Gardner Chilson, ventilators, "	100.00
T. Waterman, hay-scales,	224.00
A. Quimby, repairing hay-scales,	14.67
S. S. Green, " "	9.29
James Lang, " "	7.50
Burrage & Gale, lumber for hay-scales,	.37
J. Chamberlin, repairing fence, &c.,	2.75
Merrifield & Donnell, repairing pumps,	4.33
R. R. & E. S. Donnell, " "	1.50
Hamblin & Kingman, " "	4.25
Samuel Hancock, " "	.87
B. W. Gibbs, care of city clock,	20.00
Howard & Davis, packing weights & measures,	10.00
Fogg & Hersey, lime,	1.90
J. Wetherbee & Co., stone trough,	26.87
D. U. Chamberlin, locks, staples, and rings,	5.00
H. Handford, sale, &c., of stray horse,	5.00
R. Litchfield, Jr., (paid for) truckage,	1.17
E. Willard, removing buoy,	4.00
Hiram Welch, " nuisances,	8.87
Ichabod Morse, " "	6.00
Edward English, " "	2.00
M. L. Smith, " "	4.00
H. C. Gale, " "	1.50
A. Edwards, (paid for) removing nuisances,	4.50
Jacob Nudd, removing insane person,	14.75
J. Sanderson, removing the dead,	5.00
H. Welch, burying " "	11.25
H. Welch, committing convicts,	2.48
Camb. Lyceum, expense of Ward meetings,	20.00
Hiram Welch, care of Ward Room,	3.50
S. Sanderson, distributing notices,	27.50
Amount carried forward,	$ 3,564.84

Amount brought forward,	$3,564.84	
J. Bryant, distributing notices,	5.00	
R. Litchfield, Jr., " "	47.80	
S. Slocomb, " "	21.98	
Hiram Welch, " "	4.12	
R. Litchfield, Jr., taking census,	11.80	
S. Slocomb, " "	7.00	
J. Sanderson, " "	5.75	
Charles Saunders, tax and costs recovered,	391.02	
S. Slocomb, costs in Saunders's suit,	38.05	
Buttrick & Marrett, legal services,	195.00	
Caleb Hayden, abstract of deeds, 1848,	31.00	
Caleb Hayden, " " 1849,	30.00	
Lucius R. Paige, recording births, deaths, &c.,	54.80	
Prop'rs Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	334.94	
Metcalf & Co., "	116.40	
Sleeper & Rogers, "	2.00	
Beals & Greene, "	2.00	
Prop'rs Boston Daily Advertiser, "	2.00	
Prop'rs Boston Atlas, "	2.00	
B. B. Mussey, books,	1.25	
A. W. Bruce, "	11.50	
J. D. Pearson, books and stationery,	26.56	
Bruce & Gregory, stationery,	4.33	
Joseph Pratt, "	5.35	
Hiram Welch, (paid for) "	.35	
R. Litchfield, Jr., " "	7.05	
A. H. Ramsay & Co., ink,	1.25	
Joseph Studley, "	1.00	
T. J. Whittemore, postage,	10.04	
Rufus Shattuck, "	.25	
E. C. Kinsley, "	2.29	
		$4,938.72
Amount carried forward,		$4,938.72

Amount brought forward,	$4,938.72

EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

George W. White, rent of rooms, furniture, care, supplies, &c.,	$212.33	
W. W. Wellington, medical services,	90.00	
C. R. Metcalf, expense for small-pox patient,	1.50	
Sanders & Blodgett, building pest-house,	264.89	
		568.72
		$5,507.44

Appropriation,		$6,000.00
Amount of expenses,	$5,507.44	
Transferred,	450.00	
		5,957.44
Balance unexpended,		$42.56

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1850.

	Original Appropriations.	Added or Subtracted.	Appropriations as altered.	Amount of Expenditures.	Balances Unexpended.
Instruction of Public Schools,	$19,000.00	+ $400.00	$19,400.00	$19,255.47	$144.53
Repairs, Care, &c., of School-houses,	2,000.00	+ 1,000.00	3,000.00	2,948.30	51.70
New School-houses, (balance,)	400.00	— 260.00	140.00	136.08	3.92
Almshouse,	4,500.00	+ 950.00	5,450.00	5,438.08	11.92
Repairs of Roads,	8,500.00		8,500.00	8,218.11	281.89
Making and Repairing Sidewalks,	2,500.00	— 600.00	1,900.00	1,653.72	246.28
Repairs of Bridges,	2,500.00	— 1,000.00	1,500.00	1,440.24	59.76
Reservoirs and Drains,	1,000.00	— 520.00	480.00	377.01	102.99
Police and Watch,	3,500.00	+ 50.00	3,550.00	3,535.88	14.12
Fire Department,	7,500.00		7,500.00	6,720.21	779.79
Poll Taxes to Engine-men,	200.00	— 90.00	110.00	102.00	8.00
Bell-Ringing,	135.00		135.00	135.00	
Burial-Grounds,	100.00		100.00	97.45	2.55
Fuel for the City,	1,500.00	+ 450.00	1,950.00	1,947.30	2.70
Salaries of City Officers,	3,600.00	+ 70.00	3,670.00	3,655.82	14.18
Interest and Bank Discounts,	4,000.00		4,000.00	3,302.65	697.35
New Almshouse Farm,	12,000.00		12,000.00	12,000.00	
Incidental Expenses,	6,000.00	— 450.00	5,550.00	5,507.44	42.56
Total appropriations,	$78,935.00		$78,935.00	$76,470.76	$ 2,464.24
Amount of expenditures,			$76,470.76		
Expenditures less than appropriations,			$2,464.24		

Dr. CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, *in account*

[From March, 1840, to March, 1850.]

To cash paid sundry orders drawn by Mayor,	$ 77,144.58
" " " notes Cambridge Bank,	23,800.00
" " " " J. E. Thayer & Brother,	10,000.00
" " " " Gannett, Balch, & Co.,	5,000.00
" " " " County tax, 1849,	7,821.88
Cash in Treasurer's hands,	1,772.93
Orders drawn and remaining unpaid, $ 9.35.	$ 125,539.39

with SAMUEL SLOCOMB, *Treasurer.* *Cr.*

[From March, 1849, to March, 1850.]

By balance from last year,	$ 1,897.17
Cash rec'd of State for Pauper account,	1,418.05
" " " " " School fund,	531.20
" " " Town of Lexington,	379.75
" " " J. C. Prentiss, hay-weigher,	31.39
" " " S. S. Green, " "	52.18
" " " W. W. Munroe, " "	40.84
" " " I. C. Holmes, " "	11.85
" " " A. Willard, " "	37.09
" " " B. W. Whitney, for breach of City ordinances,	61.00
" " " Lorenzo Marrett, " " "	10.00
" " " Roland Litchfield, Jr., use of City Hall,	70.25
" " Loan Cambridge Bank,	23,800.00
" " " Edward Johnson,	4,000.00
" " " Phillips Exeter Academy,	2,000.00
" " " Geo. Searle & Co.,	6,000.00
" " " Daniel McFarland,	3,000.00
" " " David Hill,	5,000.00
" " " Isaac and Henry Frost,	2,000.00
" " " Plymouth Savings Bank,	5,000.00
" " of Charles Valentine, for note,	630.56
" " " Richardson & Houghton, "	247.33
" " " T. B. Bigelow,	42.34
" " " G. W. Livermore, for breach of City ordinances,	24.00
" " " State, for ship-fever and small-pox patients,	370.63
" " " John C. Dodge, interest,	45.99
" " " Mayor, for police and watch,	200.00
" " " G. B. Richardson, for cart,	20.00
" " " S. S. Green, sale of Engine-house,	73.70
" " " S. Palmer, for sidewalks,	122.43
" " " S. Pond, for interest,	5.00
" " " L. R. Paige, dog tax,	50.00
" " " Pettingill & Wheeler, damage to Watch-house,	11.27
" " " George Stevens, use of Ward Room,	11.00
" " " heirs of N. Bent, for drain,	7.04
" " " A. Chapoul, "	2.96
" " Drain tax, North Street,	274.16
" " " " Winsor Street,	125.72
" " taxes, 1849,	67,423.00
" " " 1848,	475.00
" " " 1845,	36.49
	$ 125,539.39

SAMUEL SLOCOMB, *Treasurer.*

Amount of City Debt, March 1, 1850.

One note due Lowell Institution for Savings, dated December 16, 1846, payable in five years, with interest at 5½ per cent.,	$ 7,000.00
One note due P. Nutting, dated October 25, 1847, payable on demand, with interest at 6 per cent.,	1,861.27
One note due Lowell Institution for Savings, dated February 24, 1848, payable in annual instalments, of $ 5,000, beginning six years from date, with interest at 5¾ per cent.,	25,000.00
One note due J. M. Lassell, dated July 18, 1848, payable on demand, with interest, at 6 per cent.,	800.00
One note due Samuel Slocomb, Executor, dated July 29, 1848, payable in ten years, with interest at 6 per cent.,	2,000.00
Four notes due Edward Johnson, dated May 29, 1849, payable in ten years, with interest at 6 per cent., all amounting to	4,000.00
One note due Trustees of Phillips Academy (Exeter), dated May 30, 1849, payable in ten years, with interest at 6 per cent.,	2,000.00
One note due R. C. Hooper, dated June 1, 1849, payable in five years, with interest at 6 per cent.,	6,000.00
One note due Daniel McFarland, dated June 9, 1849, payable in ten years, with interest at 6 per cent.,	3,000.00
One note due David Hill, dated August 8, 1849, payable in ten years, with interest at 6 per cent.,	5,000.00
Four notes due Isaac Frost and Henry Frost, dated August 7, 1849, payable in three years, with interest at 6 per cent., all amounting to	2,000.00
One note to Plymouth Savings Bank, dated August 8, 1849, payable in ten years, with interest at 6 per cent.,	5,000.00
	$ 63,661.27

Schedule of Debts due the City of Cambridge, March 1, 1850.

Estate of Charles Valentine, note,			$ 563.00
John C. Dodge, note,			766.50
Town of Lexington, Bridge account,			32.76
" West Cambridge, Bridge account,			44.13
" Brighton, " "			26.74
A. W. Bruce, tax, 1840,		$ 92.24	
" " " 1841,		339.11	
Samuel Slocomb, " 1846,		878.37	
" " " 1847,		534.94	
" " " 1848,		780.09	
" " " 1849,		870.92	
			3,495.67
			$ 4,928.80

REPORT

Concerning the Real and Personal Property of the City.

The Sub-Committee, who were charged with the duty of examining the personal property of the Almshouse establishment, and of reporting a schedule of all the property, real and personal, belonging to the city, with its value, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following schedules : —

Personal Property connected with the Almshouse Establishment, according to an Inventory taken by the Overseers of the Poor, March 1, 1850.

Furniture, bedding, &c.,	$ 1,183.43
" for Overseers' office,	80.00
Medicines and Hospital furniture,	54.00
Cloth, clothing, &c.,	370.92
Farming utensils, and other tools,	247.88
Stores and provisions,	490.75
Barn furniture,	14.00
Hay,	140.00
Horses,	450.00
Pigs, cows, and poultry,	127.00
Wagons, carts, sleds, and harnesses,	255.50
Carpenter's stock and tools,	217.40
Fuel,	909.00
Manure,	160.00
Cracked stone,	600.00
Stone for building purposes,	262.50
Blacksmith shop and tools,	222.00
Debts due the Almshouse,	234.09
	$ 6,018.47

Real and Personal Property of the City.

The public commons.	
Burial-Ground, Ward I.	
" " " II.	
Winthrop Square.	
Gerry's Landing and passage-way.	
Almshouse lot and buildings,	$ 25,000.00
City farm,	12,000.00
City Hall and land,	6,000.00
Lots on former Almshouse land, viz. 8, 9, 10, and 12,	5,000.00
Three School-houses in Ward I.,	14,000.00
Nine " " " II.,	36,000.00
Four " " " III.,	30,000.00
Five Hay-Scales,	650.00
Pound and lot,	1,000.00
Eleven horses,	1,400.00
Six carts,	550.00
Eleven harnesses,	100.00
Four sleds,	100.00
Pump, horse-power, and saws,	50.00
Utensils for road work,	100.00
Five hundred tons cracked stones,	300.00
Fifty tons paving stones,	30.00
Library and apparatus for High School,	2,500.00
	$ 134,780.00

Real and Personal Property connected with the Fire Department, according to an Estimate made by the Chief Engineer, March 1, 1850.

Engine No. 1, and apparatus,	$ 800.00
" " 2, "	800.00
" " 3, "	800.00
" " 4, "	800.00
" " 5, "	300.00
" " 6, "	1,000.00
Hooks & Ladders and apparatus,	250.00
House and land, No. 1,	800.00
" " " 2, used also by H. & L. Co.,	1,600.00
" " " 3,	1,900.00
" (worthless) and land, No. 4,	500.00
" No. 6,	500.00
" and land, Fourth street, Ward 3,	800.00
	$ 10,850.00

RECAPITULATION.

Personal Property of the Almshouse,	$ 6,018.47
Real and Personal Property of the City,	134,780.00
Property of the Fire Department,	10,850.00
Total,	$ 151,648.47

All which is respectfully submitted.

AMORY HOUGHTON,
FRANCIS WELLS,
E. A. CHAPMAN,
} *Sub-Committee.*

Cambridge, March 16, 1850.

Accepted by the Committee on Finance, March 16, 1850.

Attest, WM. P. FISK, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1850.

The average number of paupers in the Almshouse during the year was ninety-five ; five more than in the year preceding.

It was the wish of the Board of Overseers to obtain from the City Council such an appropriation for the year as would meet all the expenses of the Almshouse establishment. They accordingly asked for $ 5,500 ; which sum they believed would be fully adequate to defray all the expenses they should be obliged to incur. It appears that, if this sum had been granted, a balance of $ 61.92 would have remained unexpended. But the original appropriation was only $ 4,500 ; and had it not been for the fortunate circumstance, that some of the appropriations for other purposes proved more than sufficient, the aggregate of the several appropriations for all purposes would have fallen short of the year's expenses. This remark is made, because it is believed that a near approximation can be made, in general, by the Overseers of the Poor, to an estimate of the sum necessary for the annual support of the Almshouse establishment.

The following schedules give a general history of the expenditures and earnings of the past year.

Original appropriation for the Almshouse,		$4,500.00
Additional appropriations,		950.00
		$5,450.00
Paid for support of paupers out of the Almshouse, as follows : —		
Town of Fitchburg,	$15.50	
State Lunatic Hospital,	19.82	
City of Boston,	125.03	
Town of Hingham,	9.78	
Sending paupers out of the State,	16.25	
H. N. Hovey, (orders for assistance,)	25.35	
William Wyman, " " "	31.57	
Wood, Coal, &c., delivered from Almshouse, by orders from the Overseers,	181.20	
Sundry bills paid by Warden, charged in his account,	54.54	
	$479.04	
Repairs and alterations in buildings,	148.36	
		$627.40
		$4,822.60
State pauper bill,	1,733.54	
Deducted from do. for bonded paupers,	33.95	
	$1,699.59	
Articles furnished ship-fever and small-pox patients, to be refunded to the treasury,	72.33	
Unexpended balance of appropriation,	11.92	
		1,783.84
		$3,038.76
Add estimated amount of fuel for houses,		224.00
		$3,262.76

This sum is the amount drawn from the treasury, for fuel, and for feeding and clothing the paupers in the Almshouse, including also the payment of salaries of Warden and Physician, and after deducting from the appropriation, as above, the amounts to be refunded, and the cost of repairs and alterations in buildings.

Proceeds from Labor, Products of Land, &c., one Year, to March 1, 1850.

Labor in carpenter's shop, (making coffins, &c.,)	$75.00	
Labor in bakehouse, and shoemaking,	125.00	
" picking hair and making skewers,	159.00	
" for highways and loading stone,	200.00	
" preparing fuel for schools,	60.00	
" quarrying building and drain stone, 350 perches, 1*s.*,	58.33	
Labor quarrying and cracking stone for roads, 1,500 tons, 2*s.*,	500.00	
Raised 2,800lbs. pork, 6cts.,	168.00	
" 15 tons English hay, $15.00,	225.00	
" 11lbs. sage seed, 6*s.*,	11.00	
" 150lbs. herbs, (dried,) 12½cts.,	18.75	
" 125 bushels turnips, 15cts.,	18.75	
" 800 " potatoes, 50cts.,	400.00	
" 2,000 cabbages, 3½cts.,	70.00	
" 200 bushels beets, 36cts.,	72.00	
" 225 " carrots, 20cts.,	45.00	
" 50 " onions, 50cts.,	25.00	
" 1,025 boxes strawberries, 1*s.*,	170.83	
" hot-bed plants,	21.15	
		$2,422.81
Received for stone sold,	4.00	
" " picking hair and making skewers,	104.69	
" " pork sold,	19.65	
" " vegetables sold,	102.05	
" " hot-bed plants and herbs,	53.15	
" " 1,250 boxes strawberries, 1*s.*,	170.83	
	$454.37	
Consumed at the house and on hand,	1,968.44	
		$2,422.81

Estimated Amount of the Proceeds from Labor and Products of Land on hand, and consumed, as per Invoice, March 1, 1850.

Coffins and skewers, (work,)	$ 65.00
Stone,	558.33
Pork,	57.00
Hay,	120.00
Herbs,	3.13
Potatoes, beets, carrots, and onions,	213.00
	$ 1,016.46
Consumed,	951.98
	$ 1,968.44

Invoice of Property belonging to Almshouse Establishment as per Appraisal.

March 1, 1850,	$ 6,018.47
March 1, 1849,	3,881.55
Increase,	$ 2,136.92

Account Current of the Warden from March 1, 1849, *to March* 1, 1850, *shows,*

Receipts,	$ 950.17
Expenditures,	1,036.90
Balance due the Warden,	$ 86.73

Accounts due the Almshouse, March 1, 1850.

Cox Estate,	$ 175.00
Davenport & Bridges,	37.31
S. & F. Flukes,	11.54
George F. Whall,	10.24
	$ 234.09

The Amount of Wood and Coal delivered to the several Schools in the City of Cambridge from March 1, 1849, *to March* 1, 1850.

WARD ONE.

Auburn School, 9 tons coal,	54.00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ cord wood,	10.00

Washington School, 9 tons coal,	54.00
1½ cord wood,	12.00
North School, 11 tons coal,	66.00
2¼ cords wood,	18.00

WARD TWO.

Harvard School, 16 tons coal,	96.00
2½ cords wood and bark,	20.00
Broadway School, 10 tons coal,	60.00
2½ cords wood,	20.00
High School, 21 tons coal,	126.00
4 cords wood,	32.00
Franklin School, 7½ tons coal,	45.00
1½ cord wood,	12.00
Mason School, 13 tons coal,	78.00
1¼ cord wood,	10.00
Centre School, Dana Hill, 8 tons coal,	48.00
2 cords wood,	16.00
Boardman School, 2½ tons coal,	15.00
1¼ cord wood,	10.00
Bridge School, 3½ tons coal,	21.00
6 feet wood,	6.00

WARD THREE.

The Putnam School, (new brick,) 27 tons coal,	162.00
3½ cords wood,	28.00
The Otis School, 12½ tons coal,	75.00
3 cords wood and bark,	24.00
Thorndike School, 7 tons coal,	42.00
1¼ cord wood and bark,	10.00
North Third Street School, 10½ tons coal,	63.00
1 cord wood,	8.00

Amount of Wood and Coal delivered to City Hall.

5 tons coal,	30.00
1¼ cord wood,	10.00

Wood and Coal delivered to Watch-Houses.

Ward I., 1¾ tons coal,	10.50

Ward II., $\frac{1}{2}$ ton coal,	3.00
$5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wood,	5.50
Ward III., $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons coal,	10.50
1 foot wood,	1.00

After the farm, purchased by the City Council, was put under the care of the Overseers, they directed their attention to it, and did what they could to obtain from it the most speedy benefit. As soon as the dwelling-house upon it was vacated by the former occupant, in November, all the male paupers who were capable of performing any hard work were removed to it, and employed in the quarry. The stone of this quarry, when sufficiently broken, affords, it is believed, a better material for roads than the stone heretofore used for this purpose. In addition to this, it yields an abundance of covering stone for drains, of sufficient size for the largest that are constructed, and of stones for walls and buildings.

The removal of a part of the paupers to this farm necessarily occasions considerable addition to the expense of the Almshouse establishment ; and the City Council, it is presumed, will, no less for the sake of economy than for that of convenience, deem it wise to erect and finish, at the earliest period practicable, a building on such a plan, and of such materials and proportions, as will unite permanency in the structure and convenience in the arrangement. The inconveniences and defects of the present building cannot be even partially remedied, without incurring an expense far beyond what it deserves.

In the mean time, it is believed that the farm will, with the ordinary smiles of Providence on the seasons, and on human skill and labor, yield a valuable harvest, notwithstanding the temporary disadvantages attending its cultivation.

For and by order of the Overseers of the Poor.

SIDNEY WILLARD,
EDWARD T. WHITNEY, } *Committee.*
GEORGE W. FIFIELD,

REPORT

of W. W. Wellington, M. D., Visiting Physician.

To the Board of Overseers of the City of Cambridge : —

The cases which have come under medical treatment at the Almshouse during the past year, and which were sufficiently serious to require admission to the hospital, will be found recorded in the annexed table, of which the following is a summary.

Under treatment, March 1, 1849,	4	
Admitted during the year,	57	
	—	61
Discharged, cured,	42	
" relieved,	6	
" not relieved,	3	
Died,	5	
Remaining under treatment,	5	
	—	61
Born in Ireland,	36	
" " British Provinces,	7	
" " England,	2	
" " Scotland,	1	
" " Sweden,	1	
" " United States,	14	
	—	61

The number of births has been seven. A larger number than in any previous year.

During the last month, all the inmates of the house, who were not proteced against small-pox, were vaccinated.

There has been rather more sickness than usual during the past year. The diseases, as will be seen by the table, were various, but generally presented no very marked peculiarities. One case, however, deserves a passing notice.

Michael Hurley, aged 50, a native of Ireland, was admitted in the month of April, with what appeared at the time to be a severe

inflammation of the knee-joint. The disease commenced the December previous, and had been gradually increasing since that time. When he entered the hospital the joint was enormously swollen, and very painful, so that he could hardly obtain any rest, day or night. Appropriate remedies were used, but with slight benefit; the disease continued to grow worse, and by degrees to assume a malignant appearance; his general health began to fail, until at length it became evident that nothing but amputation could save his life. So intense was his suffering, that he gladly consented to the operation.

With your concurrence, and after consultation with several medical gentlemen, the limb was amputated on the 4th of October. The operation was very skilfully performed by Dr. Morrill Wyman, in presence of most of the physicians of this city, — the patient being under the influence of chloric ether, and entirely insensible. He remained in a very critical condition for several days after the operation; but at length he rallied, began gradually to gain flesh and strength, and has now entirely recovered, with the exception, that a ligature placed upon one of the arteries has not yet come away. The disease turned out to be of a cancerous nature, and there can be no question as to the propriety of the operation.

Eight cases of ship-fever have been admitted to the ship-fever hospital, five of whom recovered, one died, and two are now under treatment. There has also been one case of small-pox, which recovered.

The sick have uniformly received every necessary attention from the Warden and his family.

With many thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy I have received from yourselves and former Boards of Overseers, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

W. W. WELLINGTON.

Cambridge, March 1, 1850.

Record of Cases treated in the Almshouse Hospital during the Year ending March 1, 1850.

No.	Age.	Admitted.	Occupation.	Birth-place.	Disorder.	Result.
1.	38,	Oct. 28, 1848,	Domestic,	Ireland,	Inflam. of eye,	Relieved.
2.	52,	Jan. 8, 1849,		Connecticut,	Frost-bite,	Recovered.
3.	35,	Feb. 1,		Massachusetts,	Frost-bite,	Recovered.
4.	55,	Feb. 20,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Rheumatism,	Recovered.
5.	75,	March 13,	Laborer,	Massachusetts,	Dropsy,	Died Mar. 18.
6.	80,	March 13,		England,	Inf. of bladder,	Died July 31.
7.	23,	March 15,		Ireland,	Child-birth,	Recovered.
8.	64,	March 28,	Hospital Nurse,	Ireland,	Erythema,	Recovered.
9.	23,	April 20,		N. Brunswick,	Inj. from fall,	Recovered.
10.	50,	April 26,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Carcinom. Aff. of knee-joint.	
11.	83,	April 26,		Massachusetts,	Leprosy,	Left June 12.*
12.	34,	May 16,	Laborer,	N. Brunswick,	Sprain'd ankle,	Recovered.
13.	16,	May 29,	Domestic,	Ireland,	Fever,	Recovered.
14.	26,	June 1,		Ireland,	Child-birth,	Recovered.
15.	28,	June 4,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Ship-fever,	Recovered.
16.	21,	June 4,		Ireland,	Ship-fever,	Recovered.
17.	18,	June 5,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Ship-fever,	Recovered.
18.	50,	June 5,	Laborer,	Maryland,	Colic,	Recovered.
19.	27,	June 15,		Ireland,	Child-birth,	Recovered.
20.	21,	June 16,		Ireland,	Child-birth,	Recovered.
21.	23,	June 23,	Domestic,	Ireland,	Child-birth,	Recovered.
22.	46,	June 26,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Epilepsy,	Relieved.
23.	17,	July 1,	Brick-maker,	Canada,	Dysentery,	Recovered.
24.	6,	July 26,		Massachusetts,	Bronchitis,	Recovered.
25.	53,	July 25,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Fract. of ribs,	Recovered.
26.	40,	Aug. 11,	Laborer,	Maine,	Diarrhœa,	Recovered.
27.	28,	Aug. 12,	Laborer,	Virginia,	Diarrhœa,	Recovered.
28.	26,	Aug. 22,	Domestic,	Nova Scotia,	Child-birth,	Recovered.
29.	50,	Aug. 30,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Del. Tremens,	Died Sept. 8.
30.	36,	Sept. 8,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Fever,	Recovered.
31.	59,	Sept. 9,	Laborer,	England,	Dysentery,	Recovered.
32.	31,	Sept. 20,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Syphilis,	Recovered.
33.	46,	Sept. 23,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Diarrhœa,	Recovered.
34.	40,	Sept. 26,		Ireland,	Typh. Fever,	Left Oct. 20.*
35.	19,	Oct. 1,	Laborer,	N. Brunswick,	Dysentery,	Recovered.
36.	61,	Oct. 22,		Massachusetts,	Enteritis,	Died Nov. 8.
37.	18,	Oct. 23,		Newfoundland	Arthritis.	
38.	32,	Oct. 25,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Syphilis,	Recovered.
39.	30,	Nov. 1,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Int. Fever,	Recovered.
40.	60,	Nov. 1,		Ireland,	Dysentery,	Left Nov. 17.†
41.	62,	Nov. 5,	Sailor,	Ireland,	Ulcer,	Relieved.
42.	27,	Nov. 5,		Ireland,	Diarrhœa,	Recovered.
43.	28,	Nov. 5,		Connecticut,	Menorrhagia,	Recovered.
44.	4,	Nov. 11,		Massachusetts,	Infl. of eyes,	Recovered.
45.	38,	Nov. 15,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Dysentery,	Recovered.
46.	55,	Nov. 22,		Ireland,	Fract. of Ulna,	Recovered.
47.	16,	Dec. 5,	Domestic,	Ireland,	Abscess,	Recovered.
48.	31,	Dec. 6,		Ireland,	Prolaps. Uteri,	Relieved.
49.	32,	Dec. 11,	Carpenter,	N. York,	Gonorrhœa,	Recovered.
50.	50,	Dec. 18,		Ireland,	Phthisis.	
51.	73,	Jan. 2, 1850,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Bronchitis,	Relieved.
52.	34,	Jan. 10,	Book-keeper,	Scotland,	Erysipelas,	Recovered.
53.	21,	Jan. 13,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Dysury,	Recovered.
54.	62,	Jan. 14,	Baker,	Ireland,	Del. Tremens,	Recovered.
55.	18,	Jan. 17,	Domestic,	Ireland,	Child-birth,	Recovered.
56.	80,	Jan. 26,	Currier,	N. York,	Bronchitis,	Died Jan. 21.
57.	19,	Jan. 27,	Domestic,	Ireland,	Phthisis,	Left Feb. 8.
58.	55,	Feb. 10,	Laborer,	Massachusetts,	Infl. of eyes.	
59.	19,	Feb. 7,		Newfoundland	Herpes,	Recovered.
60.	19,	Feb. 14,	Tailoress,	Ireland,	Rheumatism,	Recovered.
61.	30,	Feb. 21,	Laborer,	Ireland,	Pneumonia.	

* Not relieved. † Relieved.

REPORT

CONCERNING

THE EXTENT OF LIABILITIES OF THE CITY.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Common Council, April 2, 1850.

Ordered, That the report of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance of the last board, who were instructed "to ascertain if the city is liable for any debt or debts contracted by any board or committee, provided such debt or debts shall exceed the amount appropriated for the purpose for which the debt was contracted," with the legal opinion which said committee obtained on the same, be printed in connection with the Financial Report for the year ending March 1, 1850.

Adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

EBEN M. DUNBAR, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, April 2, 1850.

Concurred.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

In the City Council of Cambridge, January 15, 1850.

THE Joint Standing Committee on Finance who were instructed "to ascertain if the city is liable for any debt contracted by any board (of city officers) or committee, provided such debt

shall exceed the amount appropriated by the City Council for the purpose for which the debt was contracted," have obtained legal opinion on the same, which they respectfully submit.

WILLIAM P. FISK, *for the Committee.*

In Common Council, January 15, 1850.

The legal opinion referred to above, read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

EBEN M. DUNBAR, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, January 15, 1850.

Concurred.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

William P. Fisk, Esq. : —

Dear Sir, — I owe you personally, and through you the Common Council of the city, an apology for not replying at an earlier date to your communication of November 6, 1849. But the truth is, such have been my engagements that it has been all but impossible to do so. The subject-matter of the communication is of grave importance, and in its details covers a good deal of ground, and I shall not be able to do more at this time than to sketch the outlines of the conclusions to which I have arrived, after a pretty careful consideration of the subject.

"Is the city legally liable for any debt contracted by any board (of city officers) or committee, provided such debt shall exceed the amount appropriated by the City Council for the purpose for which the debt was contracted ?" This question is not susceptible of a direct answer. The liability of the city for debts contracted by its agents depends upon the extent of the agents' authority, and upon that for which the debt was contracted. By the 2d and 13th sections of the 46th chapter of the Revised Statutes, the Overseers of the Poor are required to provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found in their town (whether such persons have a legal settlement in the town or not), when they fall into distress and stand

in need of such relief. This is a duty and liability imposed on towns by the laws of the Commonwealth, and cannot be avoided. The cost must be borne, and it can make no difference whether the town make any appropriation for the support of the poor or not.

The Overseers of the Poor must furnish the required relief and support, and at the expense of the town; and the town must pay, whether the money be appropriated or not. Suppose our City Council should raise $4,000, for the support of paupers for the coming year, and suppose the Overseers should find it necessary to spend $5,000 for that purpose, there can be no doubt the city would be liable for the difference, and the reason is this: The support of the poor is a duty and a burden imposed on the city by the law of the State, and all that the City Council can do is to adopt the most economical mode of discharging that duty, — a matter deserving consideration. The same may be said in relation to the obligation towns are under to keep the highways in a condition to be safe and convenient for travellers with their teams, &c., at all seasons of the year. See Revised Statutes, chap. 25, sec. 1, pp. 13 and 14. The duty must be performed and the expense must be borne, whether the appropriations for the purpose be sufficient or not, and it is for this reason that overseers of the poor and surveyors of highways should always be men of sound judgment, prudent, and economical.

But there are cases in which the law is quite different. Whenever the subject-matter of expenditure is under the control of the City Council, they may limit the liability of the city as they see fit, and the only question then is, Has the City Council so limited the liability? It becomes a question of fact simply. For example, the city is not required by law to purchase fire-engines or build engine-houses, but may do so, if it be thought expedient. Now suppose the City Council determine to build an engine-house without specifying the size or materials of which it shall be constructed, and appropriate $2,000 for the purpose, and choose a committee to build the house. Suppose, then, that the committee, thus chosen, go on and build a house costing $3,000. In such case, it is very clear that the city would not be legally bound to

pay the excess of the expenditure, because the committee had no authority to lay out more than $2,000. Such committee would be simply an agent of the city, appointed for a special purpose, and could bind the city only to the extent of the authority granted. If an agent exceeds his authority, he does not bind his principal, but is himself liable.

But suppose the City Council direct their committee to build the house of specified dimensions and materials, and, when thus constructed, it is found to cost more than the sum appropriated. In such case the city would be liable for the excess, because the committee have not exceeded their powers. They have erected the house of the required dimensions and materials. They have done what they were authorized and directed to do, and the city must meet the expense.

Other examples might be put to illustrate the extent and limits of the liability of the city for debts contracted by its agents. Wherever the City Council have the entire control over the expenditures of the city, and do exercise that control by limiting the expenditure, the city would not be liable beyond the limits thus fixed. Wherever the City Council have the right to say how much shall be expended for a particular purpose, and do fix the sum to be expended for that purpose, no board of city officers or committee can make the city liable beyond that sum by any act of theirs.

The School Committee, for example, cannot rightfully spend one dollar for the support of schools in the city, until it is appropriated by the City Council, nor can they go beyond the appropriation. If the City Council should neglect or refuse to raise the money necessary to support the schools, which the city is by law bound to support, there is ample provision made by law for punishing the city for the neglect of its government, and compelling it to raise the necessary funds. But the School Committee have no authority in the matter, and can expend in the support of schools only such sums as the City Council see fit to appropriate. Where money has been appropriated by a town for the support of schools, and there is a want of suitable school-houses, the authority of the school committee, or prudential committee, as the case

may be, is more ample. But there can be no need of pursuing this subject further. The result of my examination of the subject submitted to me is, that there are some sources of city expenditure over which the City Council can exercise only a qualified control, — the control of a prudent economy ; — such as the relief and support of the poor, the repair of roads and bridges. In these cases, the expense must be borne and the liability of the city cannot be limited by an appropriation of money, if the appropriation turns out to be insufficient for the purpose.

There are other expenditures over which the City Council have the entire control, and where such is the case, and the City Council exercise the power vested in them, and do in fact limit the expenditure to the sum appropriated, the city would not, in my judgment, be liable for debts contracted by any board or committee intrusted with the expenditure beyond the appropriation so made.

Very respectfully, yours,

EPHRAIM BUTTRICK.

January 1, 1850.

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE

MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1850.

The School Committee, in making the Annual Report of their doings, and of the condition of the schools, perform a duty required by a law of the Commonwealth. They feel it also incumbent upon them, as it is also implied in the law, to embrace in their report such information respecting the performance of their duties, and the results of their visitations of the schools, as shall show to the inhabitants of the city in what manner they have executed their responsible trust.

All the schools have been visited quarterly and monthly by the sub-committees in the several Wards ; and at other times, so often as they thought the good of the schools required it. The order and progress of the pupils, the manner and course of instruction, and the mode of government, and the classing and fit time for promoting the scholars, have been inquired into and attended to in these visits of the Committee. They have striven to remedy the defects which they have noticed, and have urged upon the children and youth the duty and importance of constant and punctual attendance, of diligence in their studies, of purity of character, of correct demeanour, and of obedience to their teachers. Whatever has been thought of sufficient importance in the results of these regular and occasional visits of the sub-committees to be

communicated to the whole Committee for their information, or advice and aid, has been reported at the stated or special meetings of the board.

Written reports of the quarterly examinations of the schools in the several Wards, by the members of the Committee residing in those Wards respectively, have been presented to the whole board, and placed on file by the Secretary.

Thus the condition of the several schools has become known to the Committee collectively, and they have been enabled to act understandingly upon all matters which require the exercise of their united authority.

The examination of the schools at the close of the last quarter, in February, called the Annual Examination, was conducted in the same manner as that of the preceding year, on a plan which proved to be highly satisfactory. The Grammar Schools and the High School were examined in presence of the whole Committee, by different members, each in a distinct branch.

The reports of the examiners of the various schools, stating their appearance at the annual examination, together with incidental remarks concerning the general character of some of them, afford the best view that can be presented within the same compass. The substance of them is accordingly here introduced.

Alphabet Schools.

AUBURN ALPHABET.

This school has much improved during the last year. Two or three large boys, who could not be classed in either of the higher schools, but whom it was thought desirable to instruct if possible, have rendered the task of the teacher somewhat more laborious and difficult than it would otherwise have been. But by her patience, kindness, and firmness, she has succeeded in maintaining good order, while at the same time the school has made progress under her faithful instruction. The material of this school is good, and the school-room is pleasant. At the annual examination, the school appeared well, both with respect to recitations and conduct. It may be pronounced in good condition.

FRANKLIN ALPHABET.

This school during the past year has been very large, and the room in which it is taught is small and inconvenient; but a ventilator, which has recently been placed on the building, has added greatly to its comfort. This is one of our best schools; it is always found in good condition, and at the annual examination appeared admirably in every respect. The reading, spelling, and other exercises were excellent, the order was perfect, and the classes were full of life and earnestness. The teacher holds a high rank in her profession, and her labors have been crowned with great success.

BOARDMAN ALPHABET.

At the beginning of the fall term, Miss A. E. Conant, who had taught this school a year to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, was promoted to another situation, and Miss Ann Lewis, who had been assistant for the two previous terms, was appointed to fill her place. Miss Lewis has devoted herself to her work with great zeal and diligence. She has managed the school, though very large, without any assistance, has maintained good order, and exerted a healthful moral influence over her pupils. At the annual examination two of the classes were noted as deficient in spelling; with this exception, the school appeared well in every respect, and may be considered as in a satisfactory condition.

THORNDIKE ALPHABET.

This school contains a larger number of scholars than any other of the like grade in the city. The average attendance for the third quarter was 98. At the recent examination 121 were present. Notwithstanding the crowded state of the school, its government and instruction throughout the year have received the commendation of the Committee, and its present condition is satisfactory.

NORTH ALPHABET.

At the close of the third quarter, the discipline and proficiency

of this school were reported as unsatisfactory. Under the efficient management of the present teacher, it has since rapidly improved, and its present prospects are encouraging. The attendance the fourth quarter was .81. This school is composed of a class of children generally less trained to habits of order, punctuality, and neatness at home than those belonging to the other schools of a similar grade; and hence the conditions and facilities for progress here are comparatively much less favorable.

The number of children belonging to the Alphabet Schools at the close of the year was 556, of which 488, or 87 per cent., were present at examination. The average annual attendance has been .70; considerably in advance, it is believed, of any former year.

Mixed Schools.

NORTH MIXED.

This school, from its location, has always been of a mixed character, embracing pupils who properly belong to the three grades below the Grammar School. During the last year it has been excessively crowded, so that an assistant has been found necessary. As soon as practicable, the school is to be divided into a Middle and a Mixed Primary. The teacher has been eminently successful in overcoming the difficulties of her situation, and the school is not inferior to any of its kind in the city. The annual examination was in all respects satisfactory, and from the energy, zeal, and fidelity of the teacher, it is confidently expected that the school will continue to make rapid progress.

BRIDGE MIXED.

This school consists of Middle, Primary, and Alphabet scholars, in about equal proportions. It is usually quite large, and the ages of the scholars vary from five to twelve. It has been uniformly reported as being an excellent school. The teacher is indefatigable in her labors, and very successful in imparting instruction.

At the annual examination, the school appeared *well*, and gave evidence of having been thoroughly taught.

The teacher says, in her annual report, — "The deportment of the scholars during the past year, in most cases, has been satisfactory. They have been interested in all the exercises of the school, especially in singing. The influence of music has been very perceptible in soothing discordant passions, and promoting harmony and good feeling."

DANA HILL MIXED.

This school consists of Alphabet and Primary scholars. The school-room is pleasant and well ventilated, and every thing is provided which the comfort of the scholars seems to require. At the end of the summer term, the school was reported "as not being in a satisfactory condition, either as regarded order or the attainments of the pupils." At the end of the fall term, it was found "in an improved condition." At the annual examination, "the order was good, and the school, as a whole, appeared respectably."

"For the first six months," says the teacher in her annual report, "the pupils were constantly changing; and these changes had a very unfavorable effect in regard both to discipline and instruction. For the last six months, the scholars have been more punctual in their attendance, and most of them have manifested an interest in their studies, and made good progress."

AMORY MIXED.

In this school there have been, during the greater part of the year, Middle, Primary, and Alphabet scholars. For the first three terms, it was under the instruction of Miss L. M. Demmon. In December, Miss Demmon was appointed assistant in one of the Grammar Schools, and Miss Susan Dimond took her place in this school. The Committee, who examined it at the close of the summer term, reported it as being in a highly satisfactory condition. "The order," says the report, "is perfect, the children are happy, and there is great promptness and accuracy in the recitations. In every particular which goes to constitute a good school, this school ranks among the highest." At the close of the

fall term the Committee say, — "If imperfection did not cleave to every thing human, we should call this school perfect."

Miss Dimond has been in the school one term. She has made a good beginning, and will, it is believed, become a successful teacher. The school appeared well at the annual examination.

The number belonging to the Mixed Schools at the close of the year was 278, of which 240, or 86 per cent., were present at examination. The average attendance for the year was 80 per cent.

Primary Schools.

WASHINGTON PRIMARY.

Some improvement has been witnessed in this school among the class of boys who have heretofore been in the habit of truancy ; they have become quite regular in their attendance. Miss Ireson, the former teacher, has been transferred to the Washington Middle, and Miss Rebecca R. Munroe elected in her place. This school, though somewhat improved since last year, is still backward, compared with some others of the same grade. This, however, is to be attributed in some degree to circumstances beyond the control of the successive teachers, who have faithfully performed their duty, and have done their best to overcome the difficulties which have retarded the progress of the school.

BROADWAY PRIMARY.

This school has always stood high, both as regards its discipline and the attainments of its pupils. It continues an excellent school. The teacher is one of the best, and the school during the past year has made commendable progress. Particular attention is paid to drawing ; and some very pretty specimens may always be seen on the blackboard. The annual examination was very creditable both to teacher and pupils.

The present teacher has had charge of this school nearly four years. During this time it has been large, and has required an assistant. At the close of the fall term, Miss Ellen Lewis, who had for some time previous been the assistant, was promoted to

another situation, and Miss S. P. Partridge took her place. Miss Partridge has proved herself a superior teacher, and has contributed much to the present high character of the school.

HARVARD PRIMARY.

At the close of the summer term, Miss A. L. Magoun, under whose instruction the school had been making good progress for several years, resigned, and Miss Adelia E. Conant, teacher of the Boardman Alphabet, took her place. The school is well taught, and under good discipline. It has been well reported of during the year, and the annual examination was very satisfactory.

FRANKLIN PRIMARY.

In the Report of last year, this school was said to be in a good condition. The same may be said of it now. It has been very large, — the average attendance being between sixty and seventy. The school-room is not at all times a comfortable one, although the Committee have done all in their power to render it pleasant and commodious.

During a portion of the year, the order was not so good as could be desired, and there was thought to be a want of life and promptness in the recitations. But during the past term, these defects have been in a good degree remedied, and at the annual examination the school was reported as being in a very satisfactory condition.

THE PUTNAM AND EASTERN PRIMARIES.

These schools, in the Third Ward, are in excellent condition. They are surpassed only by one other school of the same grade in the city. The order and general aspect of these schools are of the highest character. At the annual examination some drawings executed by the children of the Eastern Primary were exhibited, which would do credit to scholars of a grammar school. In few schools of this grade has so high a degree of punctuality of attendance been secured. The teachers have labored for the improvement of their schools with great assiduity, and are entitled to high

commendation. The attendance for the winter term in the Putnam was 90 per cent. ; in the Eastern, 89 per cent.

THE OTIS PRIMARY.

This school falls considerably below the two last mentioned, both in respect to discipline and proficiency. A repeated change of teachers has retarded the progress, and depressed in some measure the ambition, of this school. The last teacher, though young and inexperienced when she entered upon her duties, succeeded well. Although the school is relatively backward, its general improvement for the past year has been creditable to the teacher.

The number belonging to the Primary Schools at the close of the year was 514, of which 471, or 91 per cent., were present at examination. The average attendance for the year was 80 per cent.

Middle Schools.

WASHINGTON MIDDLE.

The last Annual Report represented this school as not equal to others of the same grade with regard to promptness and accuracy in recitations. In these respects there has been improvement. The former teacher has resigned, and Miss A. M. Ireson, formerly teacher of the Washington Primary, has taken her place. This has always been a difficult school to govern. It is the largest of its grade in the city, without an assistant, having connected with it 96 different scholars during the last six months, with an average attendance of 75.

The Committee who examined the Middle Schools say in their Report, — " The school is backward ; it is all of a year behind the Dana Hill School, and the first class as much as a year behind the first classes of our Middle Schools generally. The first class in arithmetic your Committee think as backward as any first class of the same grade they ever examined. The deficiency, however, should not be attributed to the present teacher, as she has had the school under her charge but six months, and has in that time reduced it from confusion to very good order."

The present teacher is competent, laborious, and faithful to her trust, and is making great efforts to raise the school to the required standard of excellence. The older pupils are becoming more tractable, and more interested in their studies; and there is reason to expect that the next annual examination will show a decided improvement in every respect.

MASON MIDDLE.

This is a large school, requiring an assistant. Miss E. A. Denton was assistant till the end of the fall term, when she resigned, and Miss Ellen Lewis was transferred from the Broadway Primary, to fill the vacancy. This school has not given entire satisfaction to the Committee. The order has not been good, and it is feared the pupils have not been acquiring those habits of application, obedience, and self-control, which they ought to possess. In the report of the summer examination it is said, — "The order was better than usual, and the school appeared tolerably well, but not as well as the other Middle Schools in the Ward. There were more failures and less promptness in the recitations."

At the annual examination, the school was not thought to be in a satisfactory condition. But the teacher is confident that she shall yet be able to make it what it ought to be. She is faithful and devoted to her work; and the Committee indulge the hope, that her exertions will yet meet with the success which they deserve.

DANA HILL MIDDLE.

This school was established in June, 1848, and since that time has been under the charge of its present teacher. Both as regards discipline and instruction it stands in the first rank. At the close of the summer term, it was reported as being "in a good condition in every respect"; — and the Committee who conducted the annual examination think that "its superior can hardly be found."

The drawing deserves special commendation, being such as would do honor to any school in the city. The order is perfect; and it is a gratifying fact, and worthy of mention in this connection,

that there has not been a case of corporal punishment in the school, since its establishment.

FRANKLIN MIDDLE.

The room in which this school is kept is inconvenient and uncomfortable. The scholars suffer from heat in summer, and those who are not near the stove, from cold in winter. There is no suitable place in which to deposit outer garments. But, in spite of these inconveniences, the school is one of the best Middle Schools in the city. It has uniformly appeared well, when visited by the Committee, and at the annual examination was reported as being in excellent condition.

HARVARD MIDDLE.

This school has been under the charge of its present teacher for several years. Successive Committees have reported favorably with regard to its condition, and it has uniformly been considered as one of our best schools. During the past year it has maintained its good character, and has appeared well, both at the casual visits of the Committee, and at the quarterly examinations. "The school," says the report of the annual examination, "is in good condition. The instruction is accurate and efficient."

OTIS MIDDLE.

This school passed a highly satisfactory examination. At the commencement of the year it suffered from a change of teachers, and at the close of the summer term its general tone and discipline had considerably declined. Since it came under the care of its present teacher, it has wholly retrieved its character, and now ranks as one of our best Middle Schools. During the fourth quarter, eighteen were neither absent nor tardy.

THORNDIKE MIDDLE.

This school appeared well at the examination, and has maintained an excellent standing during the year. The teacher deserves great credit for the manner in which the affairs of the school are

administered. Her scholars appear well drilled in habits of study, and her classes, when promoted, are always found *thoroughly qualified.* Punctuality of attendance is a valuable trait of this school. The attendance for the winter term was .925.

NORTH MIDDLE.

This school has made good improvement, particularly during the Winter term. At the annual examination it was found in a better condition than it had been for two years previous, although the attainments of the scholars are still below the proficiency exhibited by corresponding classes in several other Middle Schools. The order has been good. Nearly all the children attending here are of foreign parentage. While many of them are intelligent and studious, and acquire a good standing as scholars, the results of instruction on another portion are less satisfactory. Under the continued exertions of the teacher, we trust that this school will continue to advance.

The number belonging to the Middle Schools at the close of the winter term was 488, of which 456, or 93 per cent., were present at examination. The average attendance in all the Middle Schools for the year has been 85 per cent.

The following table exhibits the condition of the Middle Schools at the annual examination, as indicated by the notation of the examining Committee.

	Per cent. of Merit of First Class in						
	Reading.	Spelling and Defining.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Writing.	Total.	Order.
Washington,	.80	.70	.40	.60	.40	.58	.68
Franklin,	.85	.80	.90	.85	.70	.82	.85
Dana Hill,	.95	.85	1.00	.90	.80	.90	1.00
Harvard,	.90	.83	.90	.80	.70	.82	.80
Mason,	.70	.70	.50	.65	.50	.61	.50
Thorndike,	.90	.90	.80	.90	.70	.84	.88
Otis,	.80	.90	.80	.90	.80	.84	.95
North,	.60	.45	.75	.70	.50	.60	.80

Grammar Schools.

NORTH GRAMMAR.

This school, owing to circumstances alluded to in the last Report, has always been of a somewhat mixed character, and incapable of that perfect classification which exists in other sections of the city, and which would enable the teacher to labor to the greatest advantage. One fact may serve as an illustration. The number of admissions and withdrawals has been quite equal to the average number belonging to the school during the year. This constant change must evidently be a great obstacle to progress, and render it a very difficult task for the master to maintain the school in such a condition that it will compare favorably with others of its grade. These difficulties, however, will gradually disappear. The number of permanent scholars has considerably increased. There has been a decided improvement with regard to regularity of attendance. Increased interest in the school has been manifested by parents. The school-room has been rendered more comfortable by an improved method of ventilation. Upon the whole, great improvement has been made in this school during the past year, and particularly during the last six months.

Toward the close of the year the health of Mr. Munroe, who has had the charge of this school for five years, became so much impaired, that he found it necessary to resign, and Mr. William H. Ladd has been chosen in his place. The Committee take this opportunity to bear testimony to the diligence, faithfulness, and eminent success with which Mr. Munroe has conducted this school, and to express the hope that he will soon be able to resume elsewhere those duties which he has performed here so much to the satisfaction of the Committee and of the district.

The annual examination was entirely satisfactory. The various recitations and exercises were performed with promptness and accuracy; and the singing, under the direction of the teacher, was, as usual, excellent.

AUBURN GRAMMAR.

This school continues to sustain the high character which has

been given to it in former reports. The annual examination was in all respects highly satisfactory, showing, as it did, that, under the judicious and faithful instruction of its able teachers, the school is accomplishing all that can reasonably be demanded of it. This result is peculiarly gratifying, inasmuch as no school of this grade in the city has suffered so much from change as this. Fifty-seven pupils have been discharged during the year; and of the number now remaining, nearly two thirds have entered since the commencement of the year, — the greater part of them since September. Only twenty-two now belonging to the school have been connected with it for so long a period as two years.

The order of the school and the deportment of the pupils have been uniformly excellent; and the teachers have labored with laudable ambition, and with entire success, to place this school among the first in the city.

MASON GRAMMAR.

At the close of the fall term, Miss E. H. Chadbourne, who had been for several terms assistant teacher in this school, and who had served in that capacity with great fidelity and success, resigned, and Miss L. M. Demmon was transferred from the Amory Mixed to fill the vacancy. This school maintains a very respectable standing. At the close of the fall term, all the classes were thoroughly examined in every branch, and, taken as a whole, appeared exceedingly well. The annual examination was generally satisfactory. The Committee, however, noticed some want of the order which has been usually observed in the school.

The master has been in the habit of giving familiar historical lectures and readings to the scholars, and they have manifested much interest in this mode of acquiring historical information. The first two classes have also used with much benefit the "Scholar's Record Book," in which they have kept a record of their daily lessons, and other matters appertaining to their school.

HARVARD GRAMMAR.

There has been no change of teachers during the year. This continues an excellent school. It is believed that faithful and sys-

tematic instruction is given in all its departments. Much attention has been paid to map-drawing, and great benefit has been derived from this exercise. The annual examination was highly satisfactory.

BROADWAY GRAMMAR.

This school opened in June, 1848. It was originally composed of scholars taken from different schools, who, of course, had been under somewhat different modes of discipline and instruction, and most of whom had formed friendships and associations which were broken off with reluctance or displeasure. To give unity and symmetry to these discordant elements, to establish harmony and good feeling where there was a strong tendency to discord and ill-humor, to excite an *esprit du corps*, without which no school or community of any sort can make sure and constant progress, — to do all this was a work which required, not only tact and judgment, but also *time*.

At first the order was not satisfactory, and there seemed a want of congeniality between teacher and pupils. But ever since its commencement the school has been gradually improving. The order is now good, and it is believed that a feeling of attachment to the school and the teacher has been developing itself among the scholars. The teacher is faithful, energetic, and devoted to his work ; and the school, though not yet quite equal to some of the other Grammar Schools in the city, holds a very respectable, and in some respects a high rank, and it has made commendable progress during the year. The annual examination was, in most particulars, satisfactory. The singing, which during the winter term has been under the direction of Mr. Roberts, was excellent.

PUTNAM GRAMMAR.

This school has for several years been reported as a model Grammar School. During the past year it has more than sustained its former high standing. In no school did we find compositions of such excellence, and perspective drawings so admirably executed, as in this, at the annual examination. Correct deportment, prompt-

ness and accuracy in answering questions, and thoroughness in the studies pursued, are characteristic excellences of this school.

OTIS GRAMMAR.

This school has been highly prosperous during the year. In the last Annual Report, it was represented as standing high in almost every department. Its subsequent progress has fully answered the expectations of the Committee, and at no period has its administration been so successful. An excellent relation subsists between the teachers and scholars, and the moral aspects of the school are very satisfactory.

The number of pupils belonging to the Grammar Schools at the close of the year was 569, of which 535, or 94 per cent., were present at the examination. The general attendance has never been more satisfactory.

The average attendance for the year in all the Grammar Schools has been 88 per cent.

The following table exhibits the condition of the several departments of the Grammar Schools, as indicated by the notations of the examining committees, at the annual examination in February.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

	Per cent. of Attendance for the Year.	Not absent or tardy Fourth Quarter.	No. of First Class.	Average Age of First Class.		Per cent. of Merit of First Class in							Average Notation of other Classes.	Writing Department.			
				Years.	Months.	Reading.	Spelling.	Defining.	Grammar.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.*		Penmanship.	Maps.	Drawings.	Compositions.
North,	.86	8	13	14		.80	.90	.88	.80	.95	.98	.84		.95	1.00	.75	.95
Auburn,	.91	16	7	13	10	.80	.90	.89	.80	.90	.98	1.00	.89	.90	.95		
Mason,	.80	2	15	13	3	.75	.60	.50	.80	.70	.65	.75	.85	.75			.75
Harvard,	.88	10	14	14		.80	.91	.85	.87	.95	.98	.72	.87	.90	.92		.90
Broadway,	.88	1	9	13		.60	.80	.80	.65	.60	1.00	.65	.72	.75	.90		.75
Otis,	.93	16	15	14		.80	.82	.92	.87	.95	.98	.75	.89	.75	.95		.78
Putnam,	.93	42	25	13	4	.80	.97	.95	.85	.97	.98	.86	.91	.95	.95	1.00	.98

* Extract from the Report of the Examining Committee on Arithmetic: —

"It seems to the Committee, that, in forming a comparative estimate of the several schools, the amount studied during the year should be taken into account, in connection with the excellence of the recitations, and the readiness and accuracy with which problems are solved on the blackboard. A table, therefore, is appended, showing the number of pages studied in each school since the introduction of Chase's Arithmetic. In one school, where there are five classes, the average amount studied by the fourth and fifth classes is set down to the credit of the fourth class. In three schools, where there are six classes, the average amount of the third and fourth is set down to the third, and that of the fifth and sixth, to the fourth.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Total.
North,	152	131	77	41	401
Auburn,	152	101	82	53	388
Mason,	167	152	113	58	490
Harvard,	168	145	114	56	483
Broadway,	171	152	100	57	480
Otis,	108	82	54	31	275
Putnam,	109	78	61	36	284

TABULAR VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS IN CAMBRIDGE, AT THE END OF THE WINTER TERM, FEBRUARY, 1850.

Name and Grade of School.	Location.	Names of Teachers. Principal.	Assistants.	Salary of Principal.	Salary of Assistant.	Amount of Salary.	Whole No. different Scholars for Summer Term 5¼ mo.	Whole No. different Scholars for Winter Term 6 mos.	Average Attendance. Summer Term.	Average Attendance. Winter Term.	No. belonging to the School.	Present at Examination.
High,	Amory St.,	Elbridge Smith.	Thomas Chase, N. W. Manning, E. C. Bubier.	$1500	$650 300 300	$2750	104	161	83	135	156	145
Grammar.												
North,	North Avenue.	L. B. Munroe.		800		800	59	51	39	41	49	46
Auburn,	School Court.	D. Mansfield.	Emily Cutler.	1000	300	1300	107	109	83	83	86	86
Mason,	State St.	A. C. Smith.	L. M. Demmon.	1000	300	1300	111	118	63	86	93	80
Harvard,	Harvard St.	A. B. Magoun.	Emily James, Helen Clapp.	1000	300 300	1600	163	147	120	111	120	114
Broadway,	Broadway.	B W. Roberts.		800		800	78	61	41	44	49	46
Otis,	Otis St.	N. K. Noble.	M. A. Smith.	1000	300	1300	93	95	67	71	69	65
Putnam,	Otis St.	J. M. Lassell.	S. M. Burnham, H. M. Ireson.	1000	300 300	1600	134	131	113	110	103	98
Middle.												
Washington,	Garden St.	A. M. Ireson.		250		250	83	96	56	75	79	77
Franklin,	Franklin St.	Lucretia Clapp.		300		300	72	71	52	51	62	56
Dana Hill,	Centre St.	Sophia Studley.		300		300	51	50	37	36	42	40
Harvard,	Harvard St.	L. A. Skilton.		300		300	72	71	55	53	54	53
Mason,	State St.	Mercy Burrill.	Ellen Lewis.	300	200	500	120	119	82	81	97	86
Thorndike,	Thorndike St.	S. E. Strickland.		300		300	59	59	44	42	46	46
Otis,	Otis St.	E. A. Lewis.		250		250	73	68	46	48	55	51
North,	Third St.	M. E. Hurd.		250		250	58	67	38	39	53	47
Primary.												
Washington,	Garden St.	R. R. Munroe.		225		225	94	85	66	61	76	70
Franklin,	Franklin St.	D. H. Chadbourne.		275		275	86	96	58	57	80	71
Harvard,	Harvard St.	Adelia E. Conant.		275		275	64	69	44	54	59	51
Broadway,	Broadway.	A. E. Conant.	S. P. Partridge.	275	150	425	123	110	76	82	96	83
Putnam,	Otis St.	F. N. Smith.		275		275	76	79	55	57	64	63
Eastern,	" "	A. L. Burnham.		275		275	78	85	55	59	67	66
Otis,	" "	E. Shepard.		225		225	83	72	55	56	72	67
Alphabet.												
Auburn,	School Court.	M. S. Gould.		225		225	92	114	59	71	96	77
Franklin,	Franklin St.	M. A. Tarbell.		275		275	105	124	76	72	108	89
Boardman,	School St.	Ann Lewis.		225		225	154	150	93	90	121	105
Thorndike,	Thorndike St.	M. H. Butler.		225		225	161	167	101	91	129	121
North,	Third St.	E. R. Spalding.		225		225	121	106	70	72	102	96
Mixed.												
North,	North Avenue.	S. E. Wiggin.	Augusta Allen.	275	150	425	117	110	79	82	108	87
Dana Hill,	Centre St.	Caroline Wason.		225		225	66	63	42	48	56	51
Amory,	Amory St.	Susan Dimond.		225		225	59	65	44	42	56	49
Bridge,	Lower Port.	Jane Dallinger.		275		275	78	71	54	52	58	53
		Joseph Schmitz, *Music Master.*		700		700	2994	3040	2046	2152	2561	2335

REPORT ON THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School, as at present organized, was established in the summer of 1848. Under the management of its accomplished principal, it has been steadily gaining in public favor and usefulness. The Committee are exceedingly gratified with its condition, and the promise it gives of affording the very best common school advantages to the children of our citizens for a long while to come. It contains at present 156 pupils, of whom 108 are seated in the upper hall, and 48 in the room below. These last are under the more immediate supervision, during study hours, of the sub-master. The school, however, is in other respects one and undivided, the scholars going from one room to the other for recitation and other exercises, as convenience may require. There are now twenty-two vacant seats in the house.

On account of the popularity of the school, and the great desire on the part of our citizens to avail themselves of its rare advantages for their children, larger numbers than were originally expected have made application, from time to time, for admission. To prevent an overflow, and at the same time to elevate the character of the Grammar Schools, the qualifications necessary for admission have been considerably raised by the Board, during the last year.

The regular time for admission is at the commencement of the fall term, about the first of September, annually. No scholars are received afterwards, during the year, from our Grammar Schools, nor from private schools, except in extraordinary cases, and then only when the pupil is qualified to enter one of the existing classes. This arrangement is attended with a great saving of time to the teachers, as it affords opportunity for the most perfect classification. The success of the school will, we think, hereafter depend very much upon a strict adherence to this rule.

The method of examination for admission adopted last summer was as follows : — Some weeks before the vacation in August,

notice was given through the Grammar Schools and the Cambridge Chronicle, that all scholars who had completed the prescribed course of preparation and desired to be candidates for the High School, must give in their names to the principal of the school, on or before a specified day. The time appointed for examination was just before the close of the summer term. This arrangement would allow the successful pupils the free enjoyment of their vacation, and afford opportunity for such as were admitted on conditions to review the studies in which they were deficient, and would prevent loss of time in the organizing of the new scholars at the commencement of the term.

On the day appointed, the pupils assembled in the High School room, without books, but provided each with a lead penciland a piece of India-rubber. To prevent the possibility of deriving aid from their comrades, if any should be so dishonorably disposed, the pupils were divided into alternating sections, so that no two sitting near each other should be under examination in the same branches at the same time. And, to prevent all suspicion of partiality on the part of the examiners, the candidates were examined by numbers instead of their names. That is, the numerals one, two, three, &c., were written on slips of paper, and distributed promiscuously through the room, so that each scholar would have his own number, which he would subscribe to the sheets on which his work would be performed, instead of subscribing his name. Five different sets of sheets were prepared, one containing printed questions in geography, another in grammar, another in arithmetic, another in history, and another with words to be defined, this last having a blank space, on which a sentence to be given out for the purpose should be written, as an exhibition of the pupil's ability to write and spell. These sets of sheets were distributed as follows : — That on geography to the first, fifth, tenth, &c. seats, the pupils of which constituted the first section ; that on grammar to the second, sixth, eleventh, &c. seats, constituting the second section ; and so on, till all the pupils were supplied. They were then allowed a certain time for the performance of the required work, which was to be written with a pencil on the blank spaces under the printed questions. When the time had expired, each scholar sign-

ed his number, but not his name, to his sheet. A second class of papers was then given out, so that the section which commenced with geography should take grammar, and the section which commenced with grammar should take arithmetic, and so on. While the scholars were writing their answers, the examiners, to each of whom had been assigned some one branch for the whole examination, looked over the work just performed in their branch, and marked each number according to the proficiency manifested on its sheet. At the close of the examination, all the marks against a number were summed up. Those who had reached the measure of merit agreed upon beforehand as sufficient for admission, were set down as successful candidates. If, however, as sometimes happened, a scholar by superior general excellence obtained a rank which entitled him numerically to admission, but had manifested great deficiency in some one branch, he was put down as admitted on condition of making up the deficiency during the vacation, and passing a satisfactory examination at the commencement of the term. All who fell below a certain specified measure of merit were excluded. Those who rose above this last measure, but had not attained to a rank sufficient for admission, were allowed a subsequent oral examination. This was to prevent all possibility of injustice to a class of scholars, especially those who had not been trained in our lower schools, who might be unused to examination by printed questions, and might fail from mere diffidence and confusion.

When the exercise had closed, the successful candidates, the unsuccessful, those admitted on conditions, and those who, though not as yet admitted, were entitled to an oral examination, were announced by numbers, not by names. Those who were successful presented themselves, with their numbers, and those who were not retired, if they saw fit, without making their failure known either to the Committee or to their fellow-pupils. In this way all suspicion of partiality was prevented, as being impossible, and the feelings of the unfortunate were saved from the trial of exposure.

As this was in fact a thorough annual examination of the first class in each Grammar School, and as the pupils were all tried on the same questions, it may be just and interesting to give the comparative standing of those classes, as developed by the examination.

The following table will show the numbers presented for examination from each school, and the percentage of correct answers given by each school, including both the accepted and the rejected candidates.

	Presented.	Average Age. yr.	mo.	Percentage of Correct Answers.
Auburn Grammar School,	14	14	6	.69
Harvard, . .	18	13	7	.67
Mason, . . .	9	14	7	.66
Broadway, . .	6	14		.67
Putnam, . . .	12	13	7	.65
Otis, . . .	5	12	4	.63

The following table will show from what schools the scholars came, who received the highest percentage at this examination.

1	scholar from	Aub., .88
1	" "	Aub., .84
1	" "	Har., .83
3	(one from each,)	Aub., Har., Bro., .78
3	"	Aub., Har., Aub., .76
3	"	Har., Bro., Put., .75
4	"	Aub., Har., Har., Mas., .74
8	(two each from Aub. and Har., and four from Put.,)	.73
3	(one from each,)	Aub., Mas., Otis, .72

These tables should not be taken as an exact estimate of the relative standing of these schools. The largest schools, and those which are so situated as to contain the largest amount of active talent, must be expected to offer the largest number of pupils. But as all graduated tables of this kind are necessarily imperfect, justice to the schools is more nearly approximated by several varieties of comparison. Those who are familiar with schools and school statistics will be able to form, on the whole, a correct judgment of the relative standing of the schools.

The discipline of the school has been salutary. It is mild, but vigorous and decided. Monthly cards of approbation are given to those pupils whose constancy of attention, good deportment, and excellence of recitation, entitle them to testimonials of merit. These are usually presented at the public examinations, or at the

monthly visits of the Committee. A few scholars, on some of these occasions, have been publicly censured, and two or three have recently been dismissed from the school. As a certificate of moral character is required for admission, it is but reasonable that any scholar, culpably deficient in this respect, should be removed.

The Committee have been exceedingly gratified with the conscientiousness, honorable sentiment, and regard for propriety, which pervade the school. It is believed that profaneness, duplicity, and indecency of language or behaviour, would not be tolerated in the scholars by their companions of either sex. The conduct of the boys and girls in their relations towards each other, which are necessarily much restricted by circumstances, appears to be almost uniformly such as the most watchful parent would commend. We have had renewed evidence, that the plan of having both sexes in the same school-room and classes is attended with happy results, when the teachers, like those of this school, are qualified for such a delicate and responsible trust. In consequence of this association, the boys become more dignified and gentle in their manners, and the girls more elevated and discreet, — and both classes, we believe, like brothers and sisters of the same family, more pure-minded and happy.

The progress of the scholars in their respective studies has been generally such as to afford their instructors and friends great satisfaction. The principal has continued to justify the high commendations he has heretofore received. He is performing a work for our children in the improvement of their manners, in giving them just maxims and principles of life, and inspiring them with desires for excellence, which no mere salary, however large, could repay. The sub-master has taken the entire oversight of the lower room during school hours, for the last year, to the satisfaction of the Committee, and has instructed his classes with efficiency and success. Some of these classes have appeared, at the several examinations, quite equal to any classes of similar standing in the school. Miss Manning is an accomplished teacher. She has taken great pains, sparing neither time nor expense, to perfect herself in the French language, which it is a part of her business to teach. In this and the other departments which come under her immediate instruction,

the Committee think that she is earning much more for the city than she has heretofore received. It is no more than justice that the Board has made an addition to her salary. Miss Bubier, the remaining teacher, has been in office only during the last half-year, and has given satisaction to the Committee.

The Committee would do injustice to their own feelings, if they should fail to acknowledge the generous donation of books, estimated at $725, made by the principal, through the City Council, to the school. One of his objects in doing this was to enable the city to draw from the State the full amount to which it was entitled for school libraries, on condition that an equal amount should have been appropriated for this purpose out of its own treasury. In consequence of this donation by Mr. Smith, as books to the amount of $100 were already owned by the school, the sum of $825 was paid over by the treasurer of the State, and expended on the library, under the direction of the Board. The High School is now furnished with a valuable library, containing maps, charts, books of reference, histories, travels, moral and scientific works, &c., adapted to elucidate the studies of the school, or interest and instruct pupils in their leisure hours at home. This library, taken in connection with the philosophical apparatus, — a generous portion of which was procured by Mr. Smith from the avails of his lectures to the citizens on Natural Philosophy, in the winter of 1848, — amounts in value probably to nearly $3,500. A catalogue of the library is appended to this Report.

The Committee take this opportunity to acknowledge also their obligation to Professor Agassiz for a valuable course of Lectures on Natural History, which he has been giving gratuitously to the school. This gentleman needs no commendation from us. His name carries with it its own eulogium, not only in Cambridge, but throughout the civilized world. We may, however, be permitted to say, from having heard a portion of these lectures ourselves, and from observing their general influence upon the scholars, that no one thing is likely to contribute more to the high standing and real excellence of the school.

After two years' experiment with a High School for the whole city, the Committee are more than satisfied, they are exceedingly *gratified*, that such an institution has been established among us.

As an object of ambition to be reached by our children, it furnishes a healthful stimulus to all the lower schools, while its general elevating influence is felt throughout the city.

It will be the pleasant duty of our successors to carry out and perfect the system which we have commenced. Though much has been done, they will find enough yet to do. Among other things, it will be worthy of consideration, whether some new arrangements for more thorough instruction in book-keeping, and for the more complete qualification of boys designed for mercantile employments, might not be made to the advantage of the school. It may also be a question, whether, under the sanction of parents, more freedom in the choice of studies should not be allowed to girls, during the latter portion of their course, — especially to such as are now studying Latin or French and the mathematics. As music has been less successful in the High School than in the other schools, the Committee would suggest, that perhaps it may be desirable to divide the school, for instruction in this branch, into two departments ; the one including those who, from natural ability or from their training in the lower schools, have become considerably proficient in this art, and the other those who have had fewer advantages or have been less successful in the improvement of them, and need to be again taught the elements. One difficulty under which the school has labored during the last year has been the want of a suitable text-book in this branch. But besides this, our successors, we think, will perceive that there are at least two marked grades of musical attainment in the school, and that all the pupils cannot be profitably instructed together.

The Committee cannot forbear to add, particularly from their connection with the High School, their increased admiration of the Cambridge school system. We take no glory to ourselves in laying its foundations, though we have done what we could to complete the superstructure. But by the division of the Schools into five grades, by making qualification rather than years the condition, in all cases, of promotion from one school to another, a thorough elementary instruction is secured in all the schools. This is so obvious, that we find our teachers reluctant to take children whose parents have moved in from other towns, and who consequently have not passed through the drill of the lower school.

As a general thing, those who come to the High School from our own Grammar Schools are much more thoroughly grounded in the elements, and have a much more symmetrical and advanced education, than those who come from abroad or from private schools.

When we take into consideration, moreover, that our noble University, with its Professional and Scientific Schools, towers in the midst of us, and that the High School now forms a connecting link between this institution and the lower schools, we cannot but look with admiration upon the educational advantages of Cambridge.

If private munificence would endow one additional school, in which our daughters could obtain advantages for improvement approximating those which our sons enjoy in the University, the opportunities for education would be unquestionably superior in Cambridge to what can be found in any other spot on the globe.

By order of the High School Committee.

W. A. STEARNS, *Chairman.*

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THE HOPKINS CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

This, though not a public school, is one in which the city has an interest. Previously to the year 1839, there was paid to the master of the Grammar School in Cambridge, by the trustees of the charity of Edward Hopkins, in conformity with his will, and as prescribed by a decree in chancery, a certain sum, annually, for the instruction of seven boys intended to be prepared for entering the college. For a long time previous to that year, the intentions of the testator were, in the opinions of the visitors, very far from being fulfilled, and the trustees became satisfied that it was their duty to procure a change.

In conformity to their wishes, and with the approbation of the town of Cambridge, an act was passed by the Legislature in April, 1839, authorizing the trustees "to establish in the town of Cambridge a Classical School, the main object of which shall be to prepare boys for admission to Harvard University."

By this act the visitation of the school was vested, as it had before been when the scholarships were connected with the Grammar School, in the President and Fellows of Harvard College, and the minister of the First Church in Cambridge. To these visitors were added the chairmen of the Selectmen and School Committee of Cambridge.

The section of the act which secures to Cambridge an interest in the school is in these words : —

"The trustees, the visitors of said school, and the instructors thereof, shall receive into the same when established, and admit to all its benefits, privileges, and advantages, free of expense, any number of boys, not exceeding nine at any time, belonging to the town of Cambridge, or elsewhere, who, being suitably qualified, shall be selected and presented for admission thereto by the School Committee of said town."

There is now but one visitor of the school on the part of Cambridge, as the Mayor of the city, who succeeds the chairman of the Selectmen, is also chairman of the School Committee.

The chairman of the School Committee visited the Hopkins School at the examination that took place at the end of the summer term, and found it to be in good condition. The whole

number of scholars during this term, until near its close, when nine were admitted to Harvard College, was forty-four.

At the close of the term in February, there was also an examination, which the chairman of the School Committee was unable to attend; but he understood from the President of the University, that the school was in a satisfactory state. There was then one vacancy in the number of beneficiaries. The whole number of scholars was forty-five; twenty-eight belonging to Cambridge, and seventeen to other places.

The teachers besides the Principal, Mr. Edmund B. Whitman, are Augustus W. Whipple and James C. Carter, assistants, and Henry G. Fette, instructor in drawing.

The following is an abstract of the returns required by law to be made to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Number of public schools,	32
" " schools having from 40 to 80 scholars,	16
" " " " over 80 scholars,	16
" " different scholars of all ages in all the public schools in summer,	2,994
Number of different scholars of all ages in all the public schools in winter,	3,040
Average attendance in all the schools in summer,	2,046
Average attendance in all the schools in winter,	2,152
Number attending over 15 years of age,	130
Number of persons in the city on the 1st day of May, 1849, between 5 and 15 years of age,	2,952
Amount of money raised by taxes for the support of schools, including only wages, board, and fuel,	$20,026.47
Amount expended on account of the public schools, for instruction, board, fuel, and superintendence,	$20,486.47
Number of academies and private schools in Cambridge,	11
Estimated average attendance in academies and private schools,	254
Estimated amount of tuition paid in academies and private schools,	$3,188

Both the Committee and the teachers have used their best endeavours to secure the constant and punctual attendance of the children belonging to the several schools. Still we have occasion to regret, that, besides the absences that occur from illness, and from the reasonable caution required to guard against the exposure of children of a tender age and delicate constitution, at some seasons of the year, many absences also occur in consequence of the culpable indulgence of parents, if not from their negligence and indifference. We believe, however, that the average attendance of the children who have entered the schools of this city is equal to that of most other cities and towns.

We have no means of compelling the attendance of the children who have never entered any school. The number of such, belonging to our native population, is probably small; of the children of our foreign population, the number is greater. It is incumbent on all good citizens, according to their opportunities and degree of influence, to bring them in. The alternative in regard to their condition is between the hopeful presumption, that, if they are placed under the discipline of our schools, they will become virtuous youth and respectable citizens; or, on the contrary, the sorrowful apprehension, that, if they are indulged in idleness and vagrancy, they will become vicious youth and profligate and abandoned men and women.

It is sometimes said that there is little, if any, moral and religious instruction in our schools. This is expressed too strongly, and shows a want of discrimination. All the admonitions administered to the children and youth for waste of time, for deception and falsehood, for vulgarity and profaneness, for cruelty and the indulgence of every evil passion, and for disrespect and disobedience to parents and teachers, constitute so far moral and religious instruction. Such instruction cannot be of a merely negative kind. It cannot fail to bring into prominent view the opposite virtues of industry, of truthfulness, of humanity, of purity of thought and language, of control over evil passions, and of obedience to parents and teachers. Nor can the sanctions of these virtues be overlooked; namely, that they are ordained by God, the Father of all, and taught and illustrated by Christ, the Saviour of all. In that ordination and those teachings, the virtuous have the promise of

reward, and the vicious the assurance of punishment. We have no reason to think that the teachers neglect the opportunities that must occur for such admonitions and instructions.

The reports of the teachers show their solicitude for the intellectual and moral improvement of their pupils ; and the general condition of the schools demonstrates the efficacy of their endeavours to accomplish this end. We regard it as a circumstance highly favorable, in this respect, that we have, for the most part, been able to secure the continuance of the teachers who have been successful in their labors, for a considerable period. When they have proved their ability so to govern and instruct their pupils, as to gain their affection, and to give evidence of skilful methods of teaching, by the constant advancement of the children in learning, it is always with reluctance that we make a change. If the successors have equal competency and skill, and equal qualifications in all respects for their office, still some time is necessarily lost in acquiring the knowledge of the condition of the schools in various particulars.

It is highly gratifying to the Committee to be able to make so favorable a report of the present state of the schools, and to declare their full conviction, that no radical changes are required in the system according to which they have been arranged for several past years ; a system that can be applied to the extension of the number of schools, which an increasing population will demand, and to all localities, with such slight modifications as peculiar circumstances shall require.

SIDNEY WILLARD, *Chairman ex officio.*
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